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The Outlook

A·Family·Paper

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THE CHRISTIAN·UNION

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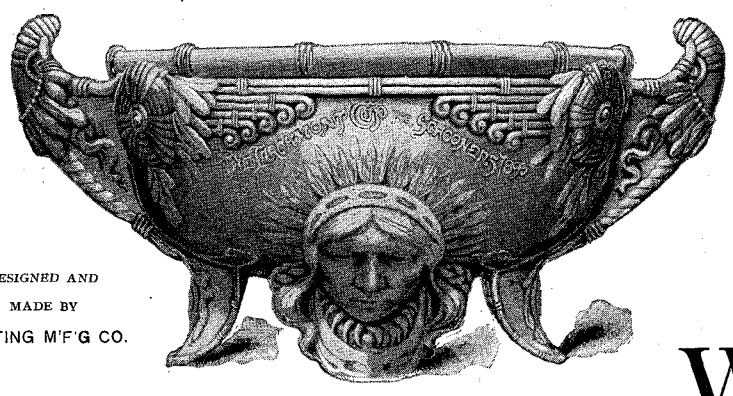

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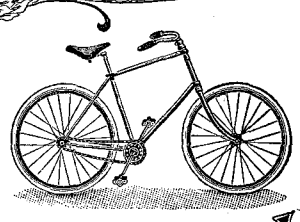

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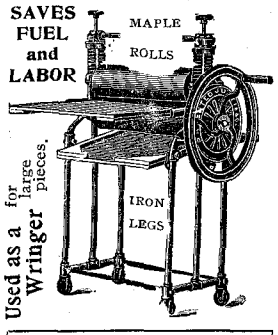

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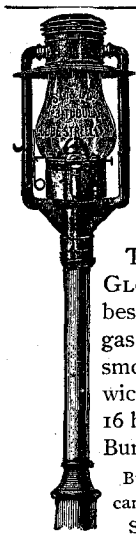

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The Week

NEVER did a strike change more quickly from a local inconvenience to a National calamity than the present Pullman conflict. As a local struggle at Pullman it began on May 6. On that date about four thousand workmen, chiefly skilled mechanics, quit work because the company refused to restore the wages of a year ago. On December 1 they had submitted to a reduction ranging generally, it appears, from 15 to 25 per cent. The company claimed that during the winter it had done much of its business at a loss and had taken unprofitable contracts merely to keep the men at work. The men refused to believe this, and pointed, first, to the unchanged rates for Pullman service despite the great economies effected of late years in the manufacture of the cars, and, second, to the unchanged eight per cent. dividends upon the large capitalization of the company. There were minor troubles relating to rents, gas-rates, water-rates, etc., the men claiming that the government of the town of Pullman was a despotism, and the company that it was in large measure a philanthropy. While this strike was going on, the American Railway Union, with an accredited membership of 130,000 men, met in convention at Chicago. The delegates to this convention instinctively sympathized with the Pullman strikers, and ordered an investigation of their grievances and of the best means of redress. The result was the decision of the Union to boycott all Pullman cars unless the company would submit the case to arbitration. This the company refused to do, but issued instead a public statement of its claims, ending with the declaration that the question the men asked for arbitration upon was simply "whether or not it shall open its manufacturing shops at Pullman and operate them under a scale of wages which would cause a daily loss to it of one-fourth the wages paid." Were this the truth, it would seem that the company would have lost nothing and gained everything by submitting the case to arbitration. The men believed it untrue, and the boycott was ordered.

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With this ordering of the boycott the situation changed in every conceivable way. Instead of a private conflict, it became a public conflict; instead of a local conflict, it became a National conflict; instead of a conflict in which the men were demanding the verdict of impartial arbitrators, it became a conflict in which the decision of every impartial arbitrator would have been against them. The order to the members of the American Railway Union to refuse to handle in any way Pullman cars was an order to nearly all the railways of the Central and Western States to join in the boycott of the Pullmans, under penalty of a tie-up. The general managers of all the roads meeting at Chicago acted together in rejecting this preposterous demand. Immediately the threatened penalty was inflicted. It was at nine o'clock on Tuesday evening that the boycott began at the Chicago depot of the Illinois Central; before morning six of the fifteen roads meeting at Chicago were tied up. Nearly every day since has added to the list of roads on which traffic has been suspended. The American Railway Union is strongest in the region between the Missouri River and the Pacific. Accordingly, it is in that territory that the tie-up has been most complete. The greatest hardships were probably occasioned to travelers crossing the plains, but everywhere where the strike has extended, the losses on perishable freight and the inconvenience to the traveling public have been well-nigh unendurable. For the first few days the strikers refrained from violence, but tampering with the tracks and assaults on boycotted trains have been increasing. Upon the application of the railroad managers, the Attorney-General of the United States appointed a prominent lawyer at Chicago to assist in enforcing the laws relating to the protection of the mails and inter-State commerce. The United States Judges at Chicago have granted a sweeping injunction against any interference with any train on the roads running into Chicago. Twelve hundred deputy United States marshals have been sworn in and armed with the newly devised riot-guns. Seven strike-leaders at Chicago have been arrested under charge of violating a statute against conspiracies to commit an offense against the United States, or to defraud the United States in any manner or for any purpose. How far these prosecutions and injunctions are directed against combinations to stop work is not made clear by the dispatches. It is doubtful if a railway strike, however disastrous to the Nation, has ever been made a crime by statute. The present law seems to us clearly defined by United States Judge Caldwell in his message to the receivers of the Santa Fé road, reported in the Chicago "Times:"

> "The men in the employ of the Atchison railway system," he says "must discharge all their usual and accustomed duties or quit the service of the receivers altogether and permit other men to take their places who will fulfill these duties. . . . Any or all the employees can quit the service of the company if they desire to do so, but when they quit they must not interfere in any manner with the property or the operation of the road or the men employed to take their places."

This being the law, the whole power of public authority should be directed toward the enforcing of it as it stands. This is the whole duty of executive officers. Meanwhile it is the duty of the public to demand a change of the law, so that neither employees nor employers on the Nation's highways may withhold employment or labor simply as their own interests dictate, without regard to the interests of the other and the interests of the Nation at large.

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The income-tax provisions of the Wilson Bill passed the Senate by a vote of 40 to 23—the largest majority recorded in favor of any feature of the bill. Six Republicans voted in its favor—Senators Hansbrough, of North Dakota,

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Pettigrew, of South Dakota, Power and Shoup, of Montana, Mitchell, of Oregon, and Teller, of Colorado. Senator Dubois, of Idaho, was paired in its favor. Only three Democrats voted against the tax—Senators Hill and Murphy, of New York, and Smith, of New Jersey. Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, was paired with Senator Dubois. During the debate Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, attacked the provisions of the bill requiring corporations to render accurate accounts of their business, and Senator Gray, of Delaware, supported this attack. Nevertheless, Senator Gray refrained from voting against the income tax, because it was a part of a tariff bill which he believed in. As Senator Gorman held a similar position, it appears that the Democrats of the extreme East were almost a unit against the tax, while the Republicans of the extreme West were generally in favor of it. When the whisky schedules were under discussion, a hazardous amendment offered by Senator Hoar was tentatively accepted, which permits the use of untaxed alcohol and spirits in manufacturing, including the manufacturing of medicines. When the entire bill came before the Senate for final disposition, an amendment making the sugar schedules go into operation immediately was carried. This requires the Sugar Trust to pay the tax on all raw sugar purchased after the passage of the act, instead of having six months in which to accumulate an untaxed stock. An amendment depriving the Sugar Trust of all protection received the support of four Democrats, the three Populists, and all the Republicans except Senator Quay. It was defeated by only one majority. Had Senator Quay voted with his party the Trust would have been defeated.

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The first place among the many conventions of last week must be given to the meeting of the National Republican League at Denver, Colorado, held in the moneyed center of the free-coinage movement. The Convention naturally gave prominence to the silver issue; indeed, it did more than this: it gave that issue pre-eminence. The woman suffrage movement, it is true, showed strength enough to secure the adoption of a resolution commending the question "to the favorable consideration of the Republican Clubs of the United States," and the Western delegates secured the indorsement of "the prompt admission into the Union" of all the Territories, including Utah. But even this last demand was a part of the silver victory, which culminated in the adoption of the following plank:

"We believe in the use of gold and silver as money metals, maintained on a perfect parity and interconvertibility. We do not believe that there will be a permanent return of prosperity to our country until the full use and highest position of silver shall be restored, and we favor such legislation as will bring about this result."

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There has been a succession of Democratic Conventions. The one in Maine adopted a platform warmly indorsing the administration of President Cleveland. It also incidentally indorsed the income tax by the applause given to its chairman when he observed: "Give me the income and I'll not quarrel about the tax." The Convention in Pennsylvania also indorsed the President unqualifiedly, and particularly condemned "the reckless inflation of the currency to forty dollars per capita [it is now $26] demanded by the Republican State Conventions of 1893 and 1894." In Illinois the Convention gave the President a very doubtful indorsement in its platform, but a substantial one in the candidate nominated for United States Senator. Its silver plank was a blundering attempt to satisfy both the monometallists and the advocates of free coinage. The candidate nominated for the United States Senate, Mr. Franklin MacVeagh, a brother of Wayne MacVeagh, and a man of education as well as wealth—is satisfactory to the monometallists alone. It is true that in his speech before the Convention he declared himself a "bimetallist of the bimetallists," but in his subsequent remarks he made it clear that he would have this Nation go no faster and no further than Great Britain in relieving the borrowing classes from the evils of an appreciating currency. Mr. MacVeagh was the candidate of the Chicago delegation, which controlled more than one-third of the votes in the Convention. In the Convention in Michigan there was the same conflict as in Illinois between the supporters of the President and the supporters of free coinage. In Michigan the latter element proved the more powerful, and the Convention not only indorsed the free coinage of silver, "at a ratio that will permit the debtors to pay their debts upon the same basis in which they were contracted," but also demanded that paper money be issued by the Government alone, and in such amounts as the business of the country may require. In Arkansas the victory of the free-coinage element was even more clearly defined. The Committee on Resolutions reported a plank demanding in unequivocal terms "the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of sixteen to one." The supporters of President Cleveland attempted to substitute a reaffirmation of the ambiguous plank in the Chicago platform, but were defeated by a vote of 359 to 92. A resolution praising President Cleveland's administration was greeted with such denunciation and ridicule that it had to be withdrawn.

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The attitude of the Arkansas Democrats on the currency question seems now to be the attitude of all parties west of the Missouri River. Last week we noticed the free-coinage resolution of California Republicans, and two weeks ago we noticed the evident growth of free-coinage sentiment among Nebraska Republicans. Among Nebraska Democrats there has also been a change. A year ago the State Convention indorsed President Cleveland's silver policy down to the last detail. This year a Free-Coinage League has been formed within the Democratic party, and week before last it held a convention in Omaha, at which over five hundred delegates from all parts of the State were present. This convention, the sessions of which were a prolonged ovation to Congressman Bryan, inaugurated a campaign to commit the State Convention to uncompromising free-coinage men and measures. The Omaha "Bee" (Republican) indicates that the movement is likely to be successful, though it quotes a prominent German Democrat to the effect that such an outcome would alienate from the Democratic party the German vote. This prediction seems a reasonable one, since even in the West free coinage has comparatively little hold among the immigrant population. California papers of late date show that in that State the free-coinage resolution telegraphed to the East was but a small part of the radical programme indorsed by the Republican Convention. In order that labor as well as products should be protected, the Convention demanded the exclusion of the further immigration of laborers, "whether skilled or unskilled;" in order that farmers as well as manufacturers might be protected, it demanded an export bounty on grain. The proceedings of the Convention indicated that the leaders feared the Populist party rather than the Democratic. Populist conventions have been held within a fortnight in the two Dakotas and in Montana. In South Dakota the Convention, in addition to indorsing the Omaha platform, demanded

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the extension of the ballot to woman, and the restriction of the liquor traffic to public agencies, where it should be carried on without profit. In North Dakota the Convention likewise indorsed woman suffrage and opposed the repeal of the prohibitory law. Every man nominated was a prohibitionist, and the party Prohibitionists, according to the report in the "Voice," will probably support the Populist ticket. In Virginia also these two parties seem likely to unite during the coming campaign; while in Georgia, without formal union, the Prohibitionists are generally supporting the Populist nominee for Governor. As the Populist party is the second party in each one of these States, its attitude upon the liquor question and the attitude of the Prohibitionists towards it is of the first importance.

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The outflow of gold last week was not as great as during the weeks immediately preceding, yet was sufficient to bring the net aggregate for the first half of the year up to sixty million dollars. This outflow is only four millions less than during the corresponding six months of last year. President Cleveland, at the beginning of the week, gave out an interview urging that these exports of gold furnish no ground for apprehension. He points out very truly that, while the gold reserve in the Treasury is nearly as low as at the time of the bond issue, the Government holds $34,000,000 more of other kinds of money (silver certificates, Treasury notes, etc.) applicable to current expenses. He then goes on to urge that conditions are better than a year ago. His argument is this:

"Last year up to June 1 the balance against us arising from the export and import of merchandise, excluding gold and silver, was $64,552,046. The balance in our favor for the same period this year was $62,960,562, representing a change in our favor of $127,512,608."

Unfortunately for this argument, our large imports of merchandise last year explained our exports of gold. We sent abroad our sixty-odd millions of gold to pay for the merchandise. This year, on the contrary, we have exported sixty millions more of merchandise than we have imported, and would naturally expect gold in payment for this excess. The fact that we sent out gold instead of receiving it indicates that foreigners have been sending back our securities much faster than a year ago. There is nothing alarming about this, but it shows how unfounded were the predictions that foreigners would stop selling our securities and begin buying them if only the Sherman Act were repealed. Since the repeal of that act the price of stocks has fallen about one-tenth, yet European investors have been selling more rapidly than before. The reassuring feature of the present situation is that the size of the bank reserves (owing to the dullness of business and the prolonged timidity of borrowers as well as lenders) prevents any fear of another panic among depositors.

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The Lexow Committee has adjourned until September 10, when it will resume its investigation into the corruption of the Police Department of New York City. It is understood that Mr. Goff has still a great mass of evidence to draw upon, not merely corroborative of that already given, but also in altogether new branches of the inquiry. The last week was not the least sensational of the investigation. On the very last day, for instance, a merchant (an unwilling witness) was confronted with the stubs of his own check-book showing that checks had been drawn "for Police Captain" and for ward-man Kelly. The already large amount of evidence that merchants and builders have been systematically blackmailed was still further strengthened. One builder, Mr. Fitzpatrick, made a strong impression with his clearly truthful story of a long fight against police extortion; he seems to have been almost the only builder in the city to have fought against the imposition, and his evidence establishes beyond question the extent and systematic methods of the blackmailers. It is discouraging to find that the standard of business morality is so low in this city that payments to police for "protection" in violating city ordinances are so common as to be in some quarters the rule and not the exception. No doubt many of these payments are made through fear, but in not a few cases they are made to save the merchants expense—as where sidewalks are left permanently blocked with goods to save the cost of hiring more storage room. One peculiar and significant incident of the week's testimony was the discovery that the books of the Liquor-Dealers' Central Association had entirely vanished since the investigation began; their contents would have made interesting reading. During the summer recess of the Committee the Board of Police Commissioners is to hold trials of some of the officers implicated by the testimony taken before the Committee. The public is now firmly convinced that trials of this kind before a Board which is itself smirched by the evidence, and is itself formally under investigation by the very terms of the resolution constituting the Lexow Committee, will be worse than farcical. Their tendency will naturally be to deter other witnesses from coming forward to testify before the Lexow Committee, and, in any case, the evil is too deep-seated to be attacked effectively in this way. Whatever may be brought out in the fall, and whatever immediate result the investigation may have, it is certain that the body of proof already recorded shows conclusively that the whole management of New York's police force is corrupt in essence and method. From Commissioners to patrolmen the taint of bribery is over the whole Department; not the trial of a few individuals, but a radical overturning of the system, is imperative.

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The stability and flexibility of republican institutions in France were shown by the celerity and quietness with which the succession in the office of Chief Magistrate was maintained. President Carnot was assassinated on Sunday. Under the Constitution the Prime Minister, M. Dupuy, became temporarily the head of the Government. He at once called a meeting of the National Assembly at Versailles on Thursday, and on the first ballot M. Casimir-Périer was elected President. The National Assembly, made up of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, cast 851 ballots, of which M. Casimir-Périer received 451, M. Brisson and M. Dupuy being the only other candidates who received any considerable number of votes. Several of the Socialist Deputies attempted to create disorder, but were promptly suppressed, and neither in the caucus, which was held the day before, nor at the session of the National Assembly was there the slightest disorder. The new President was much moved, apparently, by the cordiality and unanimity of the support which he received, and gave expression to his emotion in these brief but eminently appropriate words:

"I can scarcely control the emotion that I feel at this moment. The National Assembly confers on me the highest honor that a citizen can receive, while imposing on me the heaviest moral responsibility that a man can bear. I shall give my country all the vigor and patriotism that I possess. I shall give the Republic all the ardor of convictions which have never wavered. I shall give the democracy all my devotion and all my heart as did he who is no more, whose loss we reverently deplore. I shall endeavor to do my duty—my entire duty."

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It is said that, although his aspirations for the Presidency were well known, when he received the news of

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President Carnot's assassination he declared that he would never accept the position. Under the present conditions the office of President of the French Republic could be accepted by a thoughtful man only as a supreme duty. It can hardly bring pleasure or satisfaction to the statesman who holds it. The reception accorded to the new President on his return to Paris was of the most enthusiastic kind, and there is no question but that his election gives France and Europe the strongest possible assurance of order and firm government. M. Dupuy is to remain for the present at the head of the Ministry. Police investigations have apparently developed a plot to assassinate President Carnot, of which the Anarchist Santo, who struck the blow, was only the agent. That the Anarchist is the enemy of liberty and constitutional progress is evidenced anew by the growing determination of all the Great Powers in Europe to frame more severe measures for the preservation of public order and to act in concert in the execution of those measures. If Anarchism is carried much further, it is as likely to produce as great a reaction as was produced in Europe by the excesses of the French Revolution.

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The homage paid to a good man as well as to the head of a great State has rarely been more universally accorded than in the case of President Carnot. All Europe has mourned with France in the loss of a chief magistrate at once so able and so upright. France laments the death of a political leader who was without fear and without selfishness, and Europe laments the death of a statesman at the head of one of the Great Powers whose influence made only for peace. The expression of universal sorrow has taken every possible form. All the week, in spite of the interest excited by the election at Versailles, the thoughts of the French people have gathered about the stricken household at the Palace Elysée; for it has long been known that President Carnot was a man singularly devoted to his domestic life, and that his intense desire was to be rid of public duties in order that he might devote himself to his wife and children; and the public has not been slow to understand that the knife of the assassin brought peculiar grief to an unusually united and devoted family. The expressions of sorrow and affection culminated on Sunday, when the funeral of the late President took place, under conditions and amid surroundings which gave it the highest solemnity and impressiveness. The streets were thronged with people from all parts of the Republic. Funeral wreaths, emblems, and hangings abounded, and when the procession moved from the Palace to the Cathedral of Notre Dame it was preceded by ten cars piled full of wreaths, and was surrounded, apparently, by the population of the entire city. After the religious ceremonies at the Cathedral, the procession re-formed and took its way among other crowds to the Pantheon, that huge and almost empty mausoleum, which may in time become a kind of French Westminster Abbey. Eulogies were delivered by Challemel-Lacour and by Premier Dupuy, who spoke in terms of the utmost affection and reverence. The French people have met this crisis, as they have met so many others, with great composure and with unshaken determination to sustain their institutions.

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GENERAL NEWS.—The Hawaiian Constitution was, it is believed, officially promulgated on July 4; President Dole, of the Provisional Government, is to be declared President of the Republic for the first term (six years) without a vote of the people; great satisfaction is expressed in Hawaii at Secretary Gresham's letter on the Senate resolution; Mr. Gresham says: "The declaration that the people of the islands have the right to establish and maintain such institutions as they think best adapted to their wants is entirely satisfactory to the President."——Cable dispatches from Shanghai say that, Japan having refused to evacuate Korea, China is preparing for active operations by increasing her naval and military forces. Popular feeling in Japan is so strongly in favor of maintaining the ground already secured in Korea that civil war would undoubtedly have resulted from the withdrawal from Korea of Japanese troops; it is rumored that the King of Korea has appealed to the United States to intervene.——The new Tower Bridge, below London Bridge, on the Thames, was formally opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales last week.——Several cases of cholera have been reported from Cronstadt.——The Intercolonial Conference now in session at Ottawa will discuss four subjects: a Pacific cable, intercolonial trade relations, postal communication, and colonial defenses.——Lord Russell-Killowen, better known as Sir Charles Russell, has been appointed Lord Chief Justice of England in succession to the late Baron Coleridge.——The Rev. Dr. Andrew V. V. Raymond was formally installed as President of Union College on Tuesday of last week.——The bill to admit New Mexico as a State passed the House of Representatives last week.——The plague is gaining ground in Hong-Kong and other Chinese cities, and the residents are fleeing to the country in large numbers; the disease has appeared in many new districts.——Late reports from Korea contradict the statement that the rebellion is at an end; it is alleged, indeed, that the rebels have gained great victories and that Japan is sending a large army to Korea.

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The Real Issue in the Strike

The issue is not whether the Pullman Car Company ought to have submitted to arbitration the question what wages it should pay to its employees. It is whether the American Railway Union shall determine when, under what conditions, on what railroads, and in what sort of cars the people of the United States may travel. The Pullman Car Company decided that they could not afford to pay the former rate of wages to their employees. Their employees decided that they would not work for less. Thereupon the Pullman Car Company decided that it would cease work for the present. For this avowed reason, and for no other, the American Railway Union, an organization of switchmen, brakemen, firemen, and a few engineers and conductors, has decided that no railroad shall carry any Pullman car on its trains until the Pullman Car Company reopens its works and re-employs its workmen. We repeat that the issue now is not between the Pullman Car Company and its employees; it is not even between the great railroads and their employees; it is between the American Railway Union and the American people.

The issue has only to be stated in another form to be perfectly clear.

Suppose the railroad employees had asked Congress to pass a law prohibiting all use of Pullman cars on Inter-State Commerce lines until the Pullman Car Company reopened its works and re-employed its workmen; with what derision would the proposition have been received! But what they would have then attempted to do by lawful means they are now attempting to do by unlawful means; that is the whole difference.

Until the right of the American people to use the highways of the Nation is settled, all other questions should stand to one side. Tariff, Income Tax, Silver Question,

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Woman Suffrage, are insignificant compared with the question, Are we a free people? The railway corporations will have the sympathy and support of substantially the entire Nation in this issue until it is settled, and settled aright. It would be better to ride in common cars, freight-cars, cattle-cars, platform cars, or not ride at all, than to live under a social system which leaves the question whether we may ride, and when and how we may ride, to be determined by an irresponsible organization, formulating its decrees by secret committee and enforcing them by mob violence. We can live without railroads, as our fathers did before us; but we will not live without liberty.

It is the paramount duty of every railroad official to stand for the right of an unimpeded traffic on his railroad line. He is standing for the rights of the American people. It is the duty of every stockholder and bondholder to submit to any possible diminution of profits. Bankruptcy is better than despotism; and the word despotism is that which masquerades under the guise of democracy. It is the duty of every mayor, police-officer, sheriff, Governor, and, if necessary, of the President of the United States, to protect with all the powers at their command the right of the American people to freedom of travel on their own highways. And it is the duty of the public to submit to any and every inconvenience rather than yield for an instant to the doctrine that our freedom of traffic is dependent upon the pleasure of the American Railway Union.

This is The Outlook's Fourth of July oration.

The President of France

The four Presidents of the present French Republic—Thiers, MacMahon, Grévy, and Carnot—have been men of spotless public character, of unquestioned patriotism, and of notable ability. It is true, corruption was traced to the household of M. Grévy, but no stain of personal contamination ever attached to that venerable statesman. Of this notable group President Carnot, although by no means the ablest, was one of the most striking and influential figures. The harmony and symmetry of his character stand in the way of a clear recognition of his strength. To this group has now been added a fifth, M. Casimir-Périer, whose portrait appears on the title-page of The Outlook this week, and who now steps into the exalted and perilous position of the man who was assassinated on Sunday a week ago. It is impossible to predict the development of mind and character of the new President under the pressure of the new duties to which he has been called by one of the great tragedies of modern times, but there are many things in his past which promise an upright, courageous, and fruitful administration. Like his predecessor, the new President comes of a well-known if not of an illustrious family. His great-great-grandfather was a notary at Grenoble, his great-grandfather a very successful tradesman of Lyons, and his grandfather a bold and enterprising business man, who in the stirring days before the Revolution and after it made a great fortune, assisted in founding the Bank of France, and became a member of the *Corps Législatif*. The new President's father, a man of indomitable will and high ambitions, with an imperious but very effective manner, played a leading part after the Restoration, and was President of the Council of Louis Philippe. Each generation, adding to the success of the preceding generation, has built up the fortunes of the family, political, financial, and social, until it has come to occupy a great place in France.

M. Casimir-Périer was born in Paris in 1847; was thoroughly educated along classical lines; threw himself with great ardor into the struggle with Germany twenty-four years ago; was conspicuous for daring and energy in more than one critical affair, and was mentioned in general orders and received the decoration of the Legion of Honor. Twenty-three years ago he entered the public service, under his father, in the Ministry of the Interior. In 1874 he entered the Chamber of Deputies, was re-elected by the same constituency in 1876 and again in 1877. He was identified at that time with the Republican Left, and voted with the majority formed by that group of Republicans and the Left Center which refused a vote of confidence to the Ministry of the Duc de Broglie and compelled a dissolution of the Chamber. M. Casimir-Périer in that contest ran against a Bonapartist candidate, and was again returned by a large majority. In 1883 he became Under-Secretary of War. In 1885 he was chosen a Deputy for the Department of Aube, and four years later he was again returned by his former constituency. The following year he became Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies and Chairman of the Budget Committee. Last year he was again returned to the Chamber by an overwhelming majority, and in November last became its President. A fortnight later a Cabinet crisis carried him into the Premiership, which he retained until a few weeks ago, when he was defeated in a way which suggested that he had sought defeat for the purpose of securing freer position in the approaching Presidential campaign. His brief career as Prime Minister was characterized by energy, independence, and courage. President Carnot was called cold; M. Casimir-Périer has been called autocratic and arrogant. His aspirations for the Presidency were unconcealed, and it is now said that his candidacy was favored by M. Carnot.

It will be seen that the new President comes of a family long identified with public affairs, and that, although still a young man, he brings to the Presidency a large experience and an ample training in public matters. There is no question about his vigor of character. He will not be moved by popular clamor, nor will he be frightened by the threats of the Anarchists. That France needs a strong man at this moment must be evident to every student of affairs. M. Carnot was such a man, and his value to France during the last few years was for that very reason beyond calculation. In all the fluctuations and surface agitations which are so continually disturbing French politics, his purpose remained unshaken. Like his predecessor, the new President will not be swept by popular eddies or dismayed by sudden storms. He will hold his own way. This means much, not only for France, but for Europe, because the peace of Europe has been in no small measure preserved by the calmness and steadfastness of President Carnot. The only question about M. Casimir-Périer is as to his reticence and prudence. M. Carnot was not only a strong man, but he knew how to be silent. It remains to be seen whether his successor will have the same wisdom. It need hardly be said that the dastardly deed of an assassin made the election of a Conservative Republican inevitable. Anarchism always means reaction, and the Anarchist, instead of being progressive, moves back the finger on the dial of progress. The new President of France belongs to the Republican group who have governed that country practically from the establishment of the Republic—the Opportunists or Conservative Republicans. The grandson of the Prime Minister of Louis Philippe is a strong supporter of republican institutions, but he is also a resolute defender of the established order. He will wage unrelenting warfare against Anarchism and all forms of destructive Socialism. Of inflexible character

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and of many resources and large experience, the new President is likely to be the man whom France needs in this crisis. It is certain that he is not only the choice of the National Assembly, but of the French people.

A Great Opportunity

In the midst of the cross-currents, conflicting tendencies, and general tumult and clamor which have marked the present session of Congress, there is now an opportunity for one of those statesmanlike acts which are remembered when party dissensions are forgotten. Senator Allison has introduced a resolution calling for an arrangement with Great Britain by treaty for the arbitration of all differences between the two countries not adjustable by diplomatic means. The fact, if it be a fact, that Senator Allison "introduced the resolution in a perfunctory way" does not lessen its possible importance. As a matter of consistency, to put it on no higher ground, this resolution ought to be adopted by a non-party vote. American newspapers, writers, and public men are constantly declaiming against the military system abroad, and constantly pointing out the immense advantage which a country enjoys that is free from the burdens of such a system. We justly characterize that system as a remnant of barbarism. As a matter of consistency, the United States ought to take the lead in the movement which shall make such a system impossible. It is absurd to protest against the enormous armaments sustained by the Great Powers, and at the same time to refuse to adopt a method of settling international disputes without recourse to war. The two great leaders of the English-speaking world are the countries above all others to take the lead in this movement. They are both so strong and so widely respected for their strength that the suspicion of timidity cannot attach to the action of either country. They are also the foremost commercial countries of the world, having more to do with its trade—those universal interests which transcend all national and racial divisions—than any other countries. They can do more for the material prosperity of the world by practically abolishing war than they can do in any other way.

Moreover, the times are ripe for a movement which twenty-five years ago would have seemed chimerical and visionary. There has come about during the past decade a far better understanding between America and England than has existed at any earlier period in our history. Both countries are proud, aggressive, and somewhat sensitive, but they have learned to respect each other even when they differ. They have twice settled very serious differences by arbitration, and in each instance even the unsuccessful country has recognized the immense beneficence of a method of settling differences which entirely dismisses the possibility of war from the situation. Just now there is a notable feeling of amity and good will toward this country in England, expressed in many recent courtesies to Americans. English newspapers which have before spoken of American affairs with consistent cynicism show now a disposition to speak intelligently and fairly; and there is no question that the movement represented by Senator Allison's bill would find very warm support among the leaders of English political opinion. Such an agreement between the two countries would further develop that kindliness of relationship which ought to exist between nations of the same blood, and would go far to secure that co-operation of action which would materially advance the prosperity of both countries. Partisan newspapers in this country for partisan purposes occasionally fan the old prejudices against England. This is especially true when the Irish vote is appealed to. But such attempts are now as much out of date as the waving of the antiquated and tattered bloody shirt. They no longer mean anything to the people at large. Both countries are ripe for an arrangement which shall hereafter adjust all differences between them by arbitration.

The possibilities of such a movement in the history of the world are impossible to overestimate. War has always been brutal, but it has never approached the possibilities of destructiveness which are now lodged in the new armaments and the new armies. It is not improbable that the next great war, by reason of these very qualities, may produce a reaction against the barbarism which science only intensifies. It is as absurd for nations to fight out their differences as it would be for individuals to submit their personal and property differences to the arbitration of the ring. War is a survival of the old tribal life, a reminiscence of the old barbaric days. If England and the United States should agree upon arbitration, and thus permanently remove the possibilities of war between them, the world could not fail to be immensely impressed by so striking an illustration of the entire practicability of international courts for the settlement of international differences. It would take but a very little time to make the enormous expenditure of money and men involved in the present military systems too much of an anachronism to be longer sustained. It is not too much to say that by the passage of Senator Allison's resolution the present Congress has an opportunity of laying the whole future of the world under obligation, and of going far towards redeeming a session which has been marked by many discreditable and discouraging features.

Atheism is Extinct

The letter which we publish on another page from one who calls herself an atheist affords a curious illustration of a very common state of mind in persons whose knowledge of modern religious thought is derived wholly from black-letter folios and sixteenth-century theologians, through caricatures by opponents of both. A young man called on the writer of this editorial not long since for the purpose of obtaining an interview on the subject of theology, with, as a result, the following conversation:

Inquirer. Do you believe in a personal God?

Response. What do you mean by a personal God?

I. A great big man sitting up in the center of the universe and ruling things.

R. No, I do not believe in that kind of a personal God.

I. Oh! then you're a pantheist.

A similar conference with our correspondent in this week's issue of The Outlook would apparently issue in her declaration, "Oh! then you're an atheist." Of the doctrine of the divine immanence, of faith in God, not sitting apart from his world and ruling it as an engineer rules his engine, but dwelling within it and ruling it as the human soul rules the body, she has apparently never even heard. Raphael has a cartoon of the creation in which an elderly gentleman is represented as sitting cross-legged on the ground, with the fragments of a Noah's ark which he is putting together. Disbelief in this cartoon our correspondent apparently would regard as atheism. Of the theism of Martineau and Bruce and Fairbairn and Harris, and scores of other modern religious teachers, she is wholly oblivious.

Doubtless there are some persons who call themselves atheists; and some who are called atheists by others; and perhaps some who really think that they think that there is

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no God. But atheism as a philosophy is extinct, and since the death of Ernest Haeckel it would probably be impossible to name any person of any eminence either in philosophy or science, either in this country or in Europe, who avows himself an atheist. The general result of scientific thinking on this subject is well summed up by Herbert Spencer in the formula, "Amid all the mysteries by which we are surrounded, nothing is more certain than that we are ever in the presence of an Infinite and Eternal Energy from which all things proceed." It is certain that this Energy is one, not many; the same in the most distant star as in the globe we inhabit. It is equally certain that this Energy is an intellectual Energy; that there are thought-relations in the Universe; that man does not create those thought-relations, but discovers them. In brief, the Universe has been thought out, and Science is a discovery of the previous thought in it which makes it a Universe—that is, a One in many. Nor is it less certain that this Infinite and Eternal Energy from which all things proceed is in the world of men as well as in the world of matter; gives unity to history and to life; makes possible a science of human life in its various phenomena; in brief, to quote Matthew Arnold's phrase, "There is a Power not ourselves that makes for righteousness." That righteousness is a reality, and that men in struggling toward it are struggling, not to create what does not exist, but to discover and realize what does exist, our correspondent herself tacitly recognizes. She declares that "the one true religion is to learn, love, and reverently obey the laws of nature." This is to affirm that there is in nature something which deserves love and obedience; and this is theism. The orthodox theologian would accept her definition, only changing in it one word; he would say: "The one true religion is to learn, love, and reverently obey the laws of God." What she spells n-a-t-u-r-e, he spells G-o-d. Both recognize in the universe an object of love and reverent obedience. The name which they respectively give to this object is of quite secondary importance. Our correspondent is a theist—that is, she believes that there is in the world of matter and the world of men a Somewhat or a Someone who is more than the mere phenomena of life and is manifested and revealed by life, and that this Somewhat or Someone is worthy to be loved, revered, and obeyed.

Agnosticism has in the thinking world supplanted atheism; and though the two are often confounded, they are not only diverse, they are mutually destructive. Atheism is the doctrine that there is no God, no One revealed in and through the many; no universe, only a lot of heterogeneous phenomena. Morally it is the philosophy of self-conceit; it says: I, man, am the greatest being in the universe; there is none greater. Agnosticism is, on the contrary, the affirmation that God is so great and man so little that man cannot define God, cannot understand him, cannot even know enough about him to predicate of him personality. It is a defective philosophy, because it does not take cognizance of man's spiritual nature as a source and means of knowledge; but it is not atheism. It is, on the contrary, a righteous reaction against the self-conceit of atheism which banishes God from the universe, and the self-conceit of dogmatism which imagines that he can be measured and defined by the finite.

We should ask no better witness to the existence in the universe of "an Infinite and Eternal Energy from which all things proceed" than Flammarion's "Atmosphere." Science, by its demonstration of the unity of phenomena, has forever put an end to polytheism; and by its demonstration of the magnitude of the universe has made intellectually impossible all forms of idolatry and anthropomorphism or man-worship; but it has also made unthinkable the notion that the universe is a concourse of atoms fortuitously happening together. There are doubtless some atheists in the world, just as there are some polytheists and some idolaters, but none of either in scientifically educated circles. Religion has no longer any occasion to argue the existence of an Infinite and Eternal Energy from which all things proceed; science has established His existence. Religion has only to inquire, by a consideration of the moral history and the spiritual consciousness of mankind, what are His relations to humanity.

Editorial Notes

—The Emperor of Germany had a very happy thought when he decided, as an expression of good will to France, in view of the recent calamity in that country, to liberate two French spies. An act of kindness is better than an increase of armaments.

—The announcement that Mr. Gladstone will not stand again for Parliament has apparently called forth very little comment, so entirely does the great leader seem to have retired from the scene of active life. It will be long before Midlothian has another such representative.

—It is a pity that radicalism and good taste are so often separated. Mr. Keir-Hardie did not render radicalism in England any service by his unnecessarily ungracious attitude in the House of Commons last week toward the new heir to the English throne. There is such a thing as good taste even in politics.

—Bad taste is not confined, however, to politicians. It is reported that a young Englishman of literary reputation recently announced the death of his wife in a four-page circular! Comment is superfluous.

—The centennial anniversary of Bowdoin College last week was one of the most interesting recent events in the educational history of the country, and Chief Justice Fuller's oration was worthy of the occasion. The Alma Mater of Longfellow, Hawthorne, Franklin Pierce, Governor Andrews, and General O. O. Howard is honored by the whole country.

—Lord Rosebery's statement in his recent letter to the Secretary of the Anti-Gambling League that Cromwell owned race-horses is somewhat sensational as a matter of historical intelligence, and is reported to have spread consternation through the League. We should be glad to know, however, what authority the Premier has for this statement. Cromwell's recreations were few, and it is generally believed that they did not take this particular direction.

—It is reported that Mrs. Leland Stanford was in northern California in her own car when the present strike was ordered. She was powerless to proceed until President Debs kindly gave her permission to go to San Francisco! An irresponsible man without official position has been for several days practically dictator of the movement of mails, commerce, and travelers on this continent. Comment on this fact is unnecessary, and might bring down upon our heads an edict from Mr. Debs suspending the publication of The Outlook!

—A somewhat striking use of an ancient fallacy in economic reasoning is the dictum of the conference of members of the British and French Chambers of Commerce lately held in Paris, that "disarmament would have a most serious effect upon labor, as it would add the 3,750,000 men now armed and supported by their Governments to the ranks of the unemployed." That is to say, enormous continued waste is better than increasing the total amount of productive labor, because some inconvenience would attend the transfer from the one system to the other!

—Such offenses as the murder of President Carnot, the attempt to blow up the Roman Parliament, and the insane utterances of Herr Most in this country, are all included in the propositions which the Minister of Justice has made to the Spanish Cortes. They read as follows: "All attempts against persons or buildings by means of explosives shall be punished by death or by imprisonment for life. Penal servitude, the time of which shall be proportioned to the gravity of the offense, is decreed against individuals concealing explosives and whose use they cannot reasonably justify; and also against persons who sell substances, knowingly, to be used in making explosives for criminal use. The propaganda and the glorification of criminal doctrines, no matter under what form, is punishable by prolonged imprisonment; and, if the accused can be considered as an accomplice, by the same penalties as for the attempt itself. Anarchist associations are hereby declared illicit and will be dissolved by the police. The members of these societies are liable to criminal prosecution."

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The Norwegian Campaign in Massachusetts

By the Rev. D. N. Beach

AS early as 1890, some sort of Norwegian legislation regarding liquor-selling was proposed in Massachusetts, but the time was not ripe. In 1893, after some public discussion of the subject, a bill was drafted and hearings were had, but the General Court would do nothing except to authorize the appointment of a commission to investigate the matter, provided that the work should be done at private expense.

This commission—consisting of Judge John Lowell, lately of the United States Circuit Court, Dr. Henry P. Bowditch, Dean of the Harvard Medical School, and John Graham Brooks, the sociologist—made a threefold investigation, largely on the ground in Scandinavia, and presented an elaborate printed report, with draft of a suitable bill. On this prolonged hearings were had, with exceedingly able speaking before the legislative committee. The last hearing was Monday, March 26. The same week the committee reported to the House (where the bill originated), "Inexpedient to legislate." Only one voice, that of Senator Miller, of Leominster, dissented. The determined hand of Mr. James J. Myers, of Cambridge, kept this report on the table until May 16. When it was proposed to take it from the table and dispose of it by previous question, he practically dared any one to do it, affirming that a matter so vital to the public weal should have a hearing in the House. It was largely due to his great tact, skill, power to enlist and enthuse men, and capacity in legislative procedure, that the whole matter went on as it did in the General Court up to the last stage. In this he was ably seconded by several members of the House and Senate.

From unwilling legislators the friends of the bill turned to the people. A great meeting was held in the New Old South, Boston, April 16. The enthusiasm was tremendous. Encouraged by this, strong working committees were appointed respectively on public meetings, the press, petition, and work at the State House. Springfield, Worcester, Lowell, Fall River, Newburyport, Holyoke, Chicopee, Westfield, and other places, had enthusiastic meetings. Several thousand signatures to petitions were secured, though quality was aimed at rather than quantity. Literature was extensively circulated. Carefully prepared plate-matter was used by about one hundred and fifty newspapers of the State. Large editions of a "Norwegian Catechism" were scattered broadcast. Diligent work was done on Beacon Hill. Within a month from the Boston meeting, as a result of such efforts, the whole face of the situation had been altered. Opposition, however, of a most bitter sort was developing.

The bill, taken from the table at this point and amended to meet various objections to it, went forward, amid brilliant debate, as follows: *House:* First stage, May 16, 132 to 39; second stage, May 28, 71 to 30 (this was an evening session, with thin attendance); final stage, June 12, 81 to 67. *Senate:* First stage unnecessary, the bill having passed the House; second stage, June 15, 19 to 13 (in a body of forty members). This was Friday. On account of Bunker Hill Day (kept on Monday, June 18), adjournment was had to Tuesday, June 19. That morning a change had come. The liquor men were on hand. An officer of a leading liquor-dealers' association congratulated a friend of the bill on its marked success thus far, but assured him that it would now be defeated. He knew whereof he spoke. Side by side with leading prohibitionists he worked on the floor of the Senate. A strange timidity was present. "The measure," it was declared, "will result in free rum in Boston," etc.—calamity ever to be deeply deprecated by liquor-dealers! Two concessive amendments were proposed by friends of the bill to obviate such objections. The President of the Senate tied one of them; and the other being tied, he had his name called, and registered it adversely. Amendments failing, the bill —by that favorite euphemism of men not caring to face responsibility—was "referred to the next General Court," 20 to 13. When a vote to reconsider, the next day, came up, with likelihood of victory if it could be carried, and when the vote was tied, 16 to 16, the same officer of the Senate had his name called and registered it adversely, making the vote 17 to 16. This gentleman had favored the bill earlier in the session, and had indicated his willingness to advocate it if necessary. Leading men in his county wanted it greatly, so that he had good local backing. Of his strange change of front, and of that of several other Senators, there is no rational account.

That fewer men than the fingers on one's two hands, standing between men of principle on either side of great questions, constitute a balance of power, and are capable of being manipulated at will by the kinds of influence which were openly at work on the floor of the Senate, is sorrow and shame for all friends of good government. Welcome and honor to all sincere and noble opposition! Hail defeat, even when it is genuine defeat! But to be *so* defeated! No better argument could be had than this for the main contention of the "Norwegians"—namely, for the necessity, by some such legislation, of getting the liquor business out of the hands of the men who at present own legislatures, dominate Congress, and are the modern tyrants.

What was this bill? A permissive act, authorizing, in those cities and towns which in 1892 and 1893 had voted "Yes" on the license question, to vote on two local option questions rather than one—namely, (1) Shall licenses be granted (the usual vote)? and, (2) If granted, shall they be granted under the Norwegian system? In case of an affirmative vote, under exceedingly strict conditions, with exacting guards against abuse, a suitable company might have a monopoly of the licenses; should take not more than half the number now permitted by law; should remove every allurement from the traffic; might receive no profits, except a low interest on investment—the profits to go to objects of public utility; and should so carry on the business as to reduce sales to a minimum. The great arguments in its behalf were: (1) Elimination of private profits, and thus the removal of motive to push the business; (2) exclusion of all allurements to drink; (3) getting the saloon out of politics; (4) systematic efforts, in various ways, to reduce the amount of liquor drunk. In the campaign great confusion of mind existed among some good people through their deeming the antithesis to lie between the Norwegian plan and prohibition, whereas the real antithesis was, where licenses must be granted, the present inefficacious system of license as against the vastly superior Norwegian system. Looking at the ideal, they forgot that the advocates of the bill desired the ideal as much as they, but were confronting a condition rather than a theory, and desired to reduce the evil, where it must as yet exist, to its lowest possible terms.

By the defeat of this bill, by such methods, an arduous work running over two or more years, an aroused and intelligent public sentiment in favor of a new departure in temperance methods, and the putting into the hands of the foremost men of the State, in persistent hand-to-hand conflict with the saloon, a secondary weapon by which they might be able to carry at least partial triumph into several large cities as yet impracticable for no-license—were overthrown. The State heard the prophetic voice. It aroused itself at the sound. It was said over and over again, "We have not had such meetings since the war." In the person of multitudes of its most intelligent and earnest citizens it expressed its profound desire. But, owing to a misalliance almost unprecedented between the liquor traffic and that type of good men incapable of apprehending a prophetic summons, that desire failed to crystallize itself into the forms of law. Not in many years has Massachusetts approached so close to the heart of a mighty living

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issue; and that it should be thrown off from that issue by such means is a matter to cause great searchings of heart.

I cannot leave the subject without a word of just tribute. Mr. Joseph G. Thorp, Jr., son-in-law of Mr. Longfellow, brother-in-law of Ole Bull, is the one person, among many noble and invaluable workers, who has, in this matter, most laid the Commonwealth, and through it the Nation, under debt. He has justified his high and patriotic connections by noblest service. Modest, efficient, dead in earnest, gracious, he has assumed the whole detailed care of this great movement; and has carried a burden of correspondence, of literary work, and of personal effort, in season and out of season, which no one but his unobtrusive self knows. To have brought to the front such a man is one of the compensations which this undertaking, even in defeat, richly enjoys.

Cambridge, Mass.

Knowledge, Manner, and Man

By Hamilton W. Mabie

Ruskin's declaration that when we stand before a great work of art we are conscious that we are in the presence, not of a great effort, but of a great power, touches the very heart of the artist's secret. For there is nothing so clear to the student of art in all its forms as the fact that its mysterious charm resides, not in any specific skill or gift, but in its quality, that subtle effluence of its inward nature. The loveliness of nature is sometimes so transcendent that the delight it conveys is akin to pain; it brings us so near the absolute beauty that a keen sense of separation and imperfection besets us. The still, lustrous evenings on the Mediterranean sometimes bring with them an almost overwhelming loneliness; they fill the imagination with the vision of a beauty not yet held in sure possession. About every work of art there is something baffling; we do not quite master it; we are not able to go with free foot where it leads. Nor are we able to explain the processes by which it receives and conveys its charm. If it were merely a great effort, we could discover its secret; but it is not a great effort, it is a great power.

Nothing that flows from a great work is so significant or so impressive as this impression of power—of a great inward wealth in the nature of the artist which is inexhaustible. A hint of toil dispels the magic of a picture as certainly as the smell of the midnight lamp robs the written word of its charm, or the perception of calculated effects breaks the spell of oratory. The artist does not become an artist until craftsmanship has become so much a part of himself that it has ceased to have any abstract being to his thought; it has simply become his way of doing things, his manner of expression. There is nothing more significant of the reality and the finality of art than the searching tests which confront the man who endeavors to master it—tests which protect it from the touch of all save the greatest, and preserve it inviolate from the contamination of low aims and vulgar tastes. Nothing is so absolutely secure as art; its integrity is inviolate because, by the law of its nature, it cannot be created save by those who comprehend and reverence it. It is as impossible to make art common or vulgar as to stain the heavens or rob the Jungfrau of its soft and winning majesty. It is easy to call commonplace or ignoble productions works of art, to exploit them and hold them before the world as types and standards of beauty; but popular ignorance is powerless to convey to a book or a picture that which it does not possess in itself. There is a brief confusion of ideas, a short-lived popularity, and then comes that final oblivion which awaits the common and the inferior masquerading in the guise of art. "The Heavenly Twins" and the "Yellow Aster" provoke wide comment, and alarm the timid who love real books and dread any cheapening of the noble art of literature; but there is no cause for alarm: these books of the moment, and all books of their kind, are separated from literature as obviously and as finally as the wax imitation from the flower that blooms, dewy, fragrant, and magically fresh, on the edges of the wood. What is called popular taste does not decide the question of the presence or absence of artistic quality; a work of art justifies itself; for its appeal is not to the taste of the moment, but to that instinct for beauty in the soul which sooner or later recognizes the conformity of the human product to the divine reality. It is to the eternal element in men that the great work speaks, and its place is determined, not by capricious and changing tastes, but by its fidelity to that absolute beauty of which every touch of art is the revelation. The ignorance of a generation may pass by the masterful works of Rembrandt, but the question of the greatness and authority of "The Night-Watch" and "The Gilder" was never for a moment in the hands of the artist's contemporaries or successors; it was in Rembrandt's hands alone. Taste changes, but beauty is absolute and eternal.

The law which bases the power to produce art, not upon external skill, but upon the nature of the artist, not only protects it forever from pretenders and tricksters, but allies it to what is deepest and greatest in the life of the world. The magic of Shakespeare's style is not more wonderful than the veracity of his thought. The old proverb, "Manners maketh man," was never more clearly verified than in the case of this noble artist, whose style is at once so unmistakable and so literally inimitable. Those who have not learned the interior relation of style to soul, and who do not clearly see that style is not an element in literature, but literature itself, will do well to meditate on the "Tempest," or even on "The Two Gentlemen of Verona." For in Shakespeare at his best we have that identification of the artist with life, that absorption of knowledge into personality, that realization of the eternal unity between truth of idea and beauty of form, which mark the perfection of art. In the finest Shakespearean dramas we are never conscious of effort; we are always conscious of power. The knowledge, the manner, and the man are one; there is perfect assimilation of the outward world by the inward spirit; idea and expression are so harmonious that the form is but the flowering of the soul. When observation has passed into meditation, and meditation has transformed knowledge into truth, and the brooding imagination has incorporated truth into the nature of the artist, then comes the creative moment, and the outward form grows not only out of the heart of the thought, but out of the soul of the man. Shakespeare is full of these magical transformations by which knowledge becomes power, and power passes on into beauty; and in these transformations the mystery and the processes of art are hidden but not wholly concealed.

What is a Cloud-Burst?

By Charles L. Hogeboom, M.D.

A sudden fall of a great quantity of water from the sky upon a limited area, as if emptied from a huge vessel, producing a disastrous inundation, is an occurrence difficult to compare or reconcile with the more ordinary natural phenomena around us. To say that a cloud-burst is electrical and pluvial affords no explanation, for an ordinary thunder-cloud is also both these, as well as a tornado-cloud. But how can it happen that so great a quantity of water can fall on so small an area? This is the difficult question to answer, because this vast quantity of water could not, for many moments, have been held in one space in the sky; it could not have reached beyond a certain height, and of course it had a horizontal limit. The water must have come rapidly from adjacent cloud-spaces. When a thunder-cloud explodes, there is a temporary increase of rainfall, as if the water had been shaken from the cloud. This is something of an approach to a cloud-burst, and affords a partial explanation of it, but does not satisfy our desire to know whence so extraordinary a quantity of water suddenly came. A discharge of electricity from any volume of vapor must result, in some degree, in the condensation of that vapor, for the effect of high electrical potential in a cloud is to cause all the

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particles of vapor or moisture to repel each other until the repulsion reaches equilibrium. Now, in some particular part of a general storm—that part where electricity begins to manifest itself—if there happens to be an extensive group of thunder-clouds, saturated with moisture, or nearly so, and extending over a large area, and of sufficiently equal electrical potential or degree of electrical charge to keep them from uniting until the equilibrium is somewhere broken by a discharge taking place to some near object, as a mountain peak or crag, or giant tree, we have the conditions for the formation of a cloud-burst. When such equilibrium is destroyed at any point from any cause, electrical attraction at once takes place between the cloud-masses, and they rush in from all quarters to supply the deficiency, in this respect resembling observed cases of tornado-formation; and all is accomplished so rapidly that the consequent phenomenon far exceeds that to which the mere name of rainfall can be given; it becomes an enormously voluminous pour of water, which constitutes a cloud-burst, and is accompanied by a loud roll of thunder or a series of thunder-claps.

Why are these phenomena more frequent than formerly? The same causes which have increased the number and fury of tornadoes and of floods have also increased the number and volume of cloud-bursts. The destruction of timber of giant size and having powerful climatic functions, by which the clouds are relieved of their excess of electricity, as well as the potential of the sky itself, is the prime cause of cloud-bursts. This is illustrated by the recent catastrophes in the region of Puget Sound. Thousands of square miles of heavy timber of immense height have been destroyed there, in many instances cut down, piled together, and burned up. The forests are vanishing rapidly from British Columbia and from Canada. The landslides and attendant calamities which have lately been experienced in the Province of Quebec are the natural outcome of the extensive forest devastation in that region. Its continued progress in other parts of British America will involve serious consequences to that country.

Franklin understood the subject of cloud-bursts, as he did much of the phenomena of atmospheric electricity, but, of course, there is more involved in the science than in his day, and more investigation will be required to solve many problems. Writing to Collinson in 1749, he says: "For if an electrified cloud coming from the sea meets in the air a cloud coming from the land, and, therefore, not electrified, the first will flash its fire into the latter, and thereby both clouds shall be made suddenly to deposit water." It may be remarked here also that Franklin was the first to observe that northeast storms move from the southwest, in a letter written to Jared Eliot, dated June 16, 1747.

But cloud-bursts are greater now than in Franklin's day, for their causes have been greatly increased. Tall trees, especially pines, have a much greater power than bare mountain-peaks for drawing electricity from the sky, for the same reason that pointed wires placed near the prime conductor of an electrical machine have the power of collecting the electric fluid generated by the friction between the rubber cushion and glass plate or cylinder.

Electricity is as much concerned in cloud-formation as in the production of cloud-bursts. Any observer can, on a hazy day, or when there are light clouds floating in the sky, witness the formation of fine striated clouds. It would be impossible to form any other explanation than that these striæ were the effect, principally, of electrical repulsion acting upon either aerial vapor or light visible cloud. This is undoubtedly the cause of changes of form in "mackerel sky" in "checker-board" formation. Electricity is always present in the sky, as it is everywhere else, in masses, molecules, and atoms, and is constantly changing in relative quantity. The clouds which come fresh from the ocean have the highest potential. Those which form or which come over the land, especially over timbered regions, have parted with much electricity, and therefore have lower potential, as was so accurately observed and clearly explained by Franklin, although using somewhat different terms. It is thus seen that clouds having the highest electrical charge have also the highest moisture-capacity, just as a thunder-cloud has, and, in a still higher degree, a tornado-cloud. Now, since the Atlantic and Middle States have been extensively deforested, the clouds are more highly charged with moisture and electricity than formerly, and the southwest quarter of a cyclone is a still greater theater than ever for the destructive effects of the tornado, and also the place for the formation of cloud-bursts and other violent storms.

There is more moisture in the arid regions of the far West than formerly, and various causes have been assigned; but the principal one is that the electrical potential of the air from the Pacific remains higher than before extensive deforestation in that region. In this respect the result is beneficial; but the increased storms and floods in the Mississippi Valley, arising from deforestation of the eastern half of the Union, enormously overbalance the good results which are claimed to have followed any other changes. A little more deliberate development of our country should have been accompanied by a greater amount of wisdom than the American people have displayed.

Clerical Nomenclature

By Edward H. Noyes

Who has not owned, with rapture-smitten frame,
The power of grace, the magic of a name? —*Cowper.*

Clerical nomenclature from earliest times is said to have afforded the wits and wags material for puns and pasquinades. Chamfort declared, "The possession of a good name is a long way on the success of life," and some one else has said that "A great name without merit is like an epitaph on a coffin," but no authority can be quoted to describe the penalty of a cognomen that presents opportunity to the facetious and satirical.

The *Quarterly of the Protestant Episcopal Church* has a clergy-list which exhibits many quaint and uncommon surnames, some singularly and remarkably appropriate to the vocation of their possessors. For example, there are three Churches, four Crosses, three Deacons, eight Bishops (who are only rectors), two Easters, one Christmas, two Temples, an Archdeacon (which is remarkably apt), a Paradise, and a Christian. These, it will be admitted, are well-named men for preachers of the Gospel. To continue, but more with a view to show oddity than appropriateness of cognomen, the clergy-list has on it five Bakers, one Beer and three Beers (an unhappy Teutonic suggestion of conviviality), a single Boss, a Duck, a Lion, four Shepherds, one Shoemaker (whose work, of course, is the salvation of souls), a Hare, and a pair (that is to say, two) of Dumbells.

Bacchus, god of wine, is there, too; also an Ashman, two Dyers, a Tanner, one German (who is an American), an Earle and a Marquis, four different Birds, exclusive of a Wren, Thrush, Woodcock, and Partridge, and a clergyman who is Wroth. Then here are a Summer, Wheat, and Springfellow; Tongue, Toy, Test, and Taunt; a Bywater, Coffey, Grubb, Gummy, three Savages, and one Messenger. A Judge is in orders; Macduff and Macbeth come close together as a Shakespearean reminder; there are a Flower and Flowers, a Rich man, two who are Love, a Bellows (possibly to blow up congregations), three Weeks and one Day, a Fidler, one pair of Stockings (that is, two of that name), and only one who is a Goodfellow, albeit there is a Goodman.

The Scriptures are recalled by Moses, Israel, Paul, Cain, Adam, David, and Andrew as surnames; and Drumm, Sword, and Gunn suggest, perhaps, the Church militant.

A Honeyman, Seabrease, Sellwood, appear on the list; also Honesty itself, and an odd cognomen that simply gives us Fitts! Younghusband comes toward the end, only, however, by reason of alphabetical arrangement; there is one who is Bold, another who is Thick, a Glass man, and one who is a Wager for all time. Duty is a name that must be ever suggestive to its possessor, the rector of a church in Savannah, Ga.; a Monk recalls Continental Europe, Cash is significant in a worldly sense, and Pray is well named.

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A Chalk-Line

By Margaret Sutton Briscoe

In Two Parts—1.

In a certain part of the country—what matter where?—the land rises and rolls like an arrested ocean, except that its high running billows are crested with a frothy green, not to be blown away as white foam, because anchored to the tree-tops by myriads of tiny stems. Between these foot-hills, that aspire to scowl at each other after the manner of the great mountains off in the distance, lies the neutral ground of lovely wild ravines, fanning out from their confines into sloping pasture-lands, and dropping down finally to the low-lying farms.

Threading through the ravines, and so on to the pastures, trickle numberless little streams, gathering something from each hill-spring they pass, as the bees from the flowers. In summer these silver ravelings work their way between the green crevices, peaceful as the lowlands they seek; but in that season when all the earth beneath is pregnant with life to be, the spirit of unrest seems also to permeate the springs; then they overfeed the little streams till they wax roistering, trying to swell into rivers, as the hills above have ever striven to ape the mountains.

When summer comes, it is to lay a quieting touch upon all this turbulence, smothering the bent brows of the heights in verdure, wholly drying some springs, restraining others, and soothing all except the great bubbling spring at the foot of the steepest hill, which brooks no control. The little wild animals have grown to depend on that supply of water in the driest season. The soft sides of the basin are always marked by their queer small footprints. Though the spring lies close to the county roadside, there is no beaten path to it save the squirrels', and that runs up and down more than one tree on its way; therefore the owners of the queer little feet had for years gone back and forth printing their steps unmolested, until one hot day—imagine the consternation!—they came to find a strange footprint, as long as their bodies, which circled about the clear bubbling basin, pacing it off, seven footprints this way, nine that.

After that first invasion the print of the great foot, which was not so huge after all, came to be as familiar a mark about the spring as was the little ones'. It would leave the county road, break its path—always a different one—to the spring, mark its impress on the bank, and go its way, generally back to the road, and on to the country store a half-mile beyond. At the tap of that foot on his wooden floor the old storekeeper would turn from serving the most prosperous farmer with—

"In one minute, sir; the lady won't be long. Now, Miss Delia, how can I serve you?"

To which, on a memorable morning, Delia answered, with an apologetic bend of her head toward the young farmer she supplanted:

"A shoe-string, please; and how's your daughter's baby?"

The old man dragged down a box on the counter, smiling fatuously over it as he answered:

"Just a man! Will you see him? I'm minding him to-day."

"No, not to-day, thank you. I stopped in for a shoe-string; I've broken mine."

"Short or long?" said the storekeeper; and Delia slid out from under her petticoats a foot which only the squirrels could have called great. A broken latchet hung in the hole.

"About so long, see?"

The old man leaned over the counter to examine.

"That kind's three cents, then," he said, selecting and wrapping the purchase. "Shall I charge it?"

Delia looked up from her purse, in the depths of which she was searching.

"Has father opened an account here?"

"No, Miss, but I'd be glad to have you or him do so."

Delia shook her head. "So would I," she said, still ransacking her pocketbook. "But father likes to pay cash for everything, and he would be very angry if he knew I owed a cent to anybody." She turned her purse upside down. An old copper two-cent piece and a penny fell out.

"That's just right," said the storekeeper.

"No, it's not—that two cents is my luck-penny. The date on it is my birth year; I have kept it an age."

With bucolic naturalness the old fellow lifted the coin, and, reading the date, smiled broadly: "If you'd cut your teeth on this you couldn't hev kept it an age," he said. "I can't make it more than seventeen years old, any way I count it. You haven't another cent with you, eh? and you won't charge? Then let me make you a present of this, Miss."

He held the bundle toward her, which Delia took laughingly.

"I don't really care so much as that," she said. "Luck-pennies are just superstition. There are the three cents."

At the same time, as she dropped her two-cent piece into the shopkeeper's hand, her fingers unclosed reluctantly, and she lingered to watch her luck in another's possession.

"What was you wanting to buy, sir?" said the shopkeeper, turning to the second purchaser, identified by his boots, spurs, and stock as the master of a horse that neighed impatiently outside.

The rider, who had been leaning unobtrusively against the counter, now moved forward. He had a nice face, with well-shaped features, and brown eyes that were smiling.

"Don't you remember you have served me?" he said. "I am only waiting for my change."

In the midst of the shopkeeper's apologies, Delia walked to the door. Her foot had already crossed the sill when she turned her head swiftly, and stood on the threshold transfixed by these words:

"Well, now, Farmer Ellsworth, that certainly was entirely too keerless of me; and I've forgot your change, too. Two cents, was it? Now, to make up for my bad treatment, jest you take this luck-penny—"

But Farmer Ellsworth's eyes were on the doorway, from which a pair of indignant gray eyes were staring at him. The next moment the eyes and their owner had vanished, with a glint of green drapery flickering against the doorpost.

"Who was that?" the young farmer asked, sharply.

"Don't you know?" said the old man, with aggravating slowness. "For all she's a city girl, she's just as pretty as any flower, ain't she? and in that green dress of hers, with her yallar hair, she's just like a dandelion settin' in its leaves—to me. Why, don't you know who she is? you ought to. Her father's the Mr. McEwan, the old Scotchman who bought your grandpap's old place; and—why, what's the matter with 'em all to-day?" In a country store of lingering farewells it was not usual to see two customers bolt from the door, one after the other. This came with importing new blood into the hills. Not that Ellsworth was exactly new, but then he had been educated in the city, and come home with experimental views of farming, which was almost as bad. Shaking his head, the old man went back to his work, literally minding his granddaughter's baby—figuratively, the store.

Meantime the new blood in Ellsworth's veins had sent him out into the middle of the road, looking hurriedly up and down for the bit of vanishing green. He could see a hundred shades of brilliant summer foliage hedging in the road on either side—nowhere the sage color he sought. But as he glanced down on the dusty track before him he saw there the print of a small shoe that had been made on no country last. It pointed to the right, to be followed by another footprint, and yet another. Ellsworth accepted their leading unhesitatingly, the mute guides gaining personality to him as he went on. Sometimes there was no heel-mark whatever—there she ran; here she turned sharply aside—the reason, that dead snake in the road. Finally, about half a mile from the store, the trail swerved to the left and was lost in the roadside tangle. The young farmer plunged through the bushes after it. In so doing he stumbled and almost fell over a small cairn of white

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stones which he had not seen from the road. It was like discovering a door-plate where the entrance had been thought free. He hesitated a moment, then trod down the bushes and blindly forced a path into the woods.

After his first few steps, a sound of gurgling water smote on his ears, growing louder as he went on. The undergrowth was so thick that he had nothing to aid his imagination until he parted the last boughs and came abruptly on the bubbling spring with its great green-rimmed basin, a calm surface of water reflecting the leaves that at every breath fluttered over it like green butterflies. Here and there the silver sheet was momentarily broken by bubbles rising mysteriously from its sandy bottom in lovely white globes, to burst in gassy spouts as they reached the air. The straight, slender boles of the surrounding trees seemed to sentinel and accentuate the quiet of the spot, while, that nothing might be lacking to the picture, the spirit of the place sat balanced on the overhanging root of a tree whose trunk she clasped with one arm, while she bent to dip her handkerchief in the water and cool her flushed cheeks.

After his first moment of motionless surprise, Ellsworth stepped from the woods into the charmed circle. As the released branches closed behind him with a snap as of a shutting door, Delia looked up, startled. She grasped her tree more closely, though she was on the further side of the stream and its width of water lay between her and the intruder, who hastily held up the copper two-cent piece in his fingers, as a kind of introduction and excuse.

"You are Miss McEwan, are you not?" he asked. Receiving no answer, he went on. "I followed you to return your coin. I am very sorry for what happened at the store. May I bring the coin over to you, or shall I lay it here on a stone for you to take after I go?" He had read of brownies who were thus approached and placated by mortals.

Having still received no sign from the other side of the water, Ellsworth laid the coin on a flat stone by the spring and was turning away again into the bushes, when the answer came:

"That is not my two cents."

"Then whose is it?" Ellsworth asked, looking back.

"I have nothing more to do with it. I paid it for the shoe-string that is now in my shoe. It can't be mine."

"It can't be mine, either, for, though you seemed willing that the old storekeeper should have it, when you knew it had fallen to me you showed resentment. Perhaps you may not feel two cents worth the price of my following you, but neither is it worth its price to me. So, if you will allow me, I shall leave the coin where it is."

He was again turning away when she recalled him.

"But I can't allow you. You ought to know I can't. How could I take anything from you?"

Delia had unwound her arm from the tree and retired from the jutting root to firm land.

Ellsworth stooped to take up the coin, making his way deliberately around the spring and drawing near her before he replied:

"If running water destroys spells, I may be unwise to cross to you," he said, smiling. "If you could, I fear you would like to change me into some enchanted monster, wicked as you think me in reality. I run my risk rather than call across the question I want to ask you. Why should you, or your father either, mind taking a little more from me than you already have?"

"More! Why, we've never taken anything."

"No, I really don't think you have, but you've tried to, haven't you?"

"We've taken nothing that was not perfectly fair. Father says an auction is an auction, and he had the right to outbid you, if it was for your grandfather's home."

"I was not thinking of the auction. When neither you nor your father have hesitated to accuse me of burning your house down, I call that taking, or trying to take, more than two cents from me. I rate a loss of character even higher than that: don't you, when you consider it? or have you fully considered, and decided that I must be a criminal?"

Delia's foot patted the soft bank into little shapes upon which her eyes fastened.

"What proofs have you against me?" Ellsworth went on.

Delia hesitated before she spoke. "I don't think father ever quite said that you yourself set fire to our house."

"No, I think this has been the formula of accusation: 'We can't, of course, identify the hand that fired the building, but the mind behind is not far to seek.'"

Delia flushed suddenly crimson. She looked up resentfully. "Why don't you say all this to my father—not to me? And you know that you did say at the auction you'd rather the old home be burned down than see any other man live in it."

"I was very angry at the auction; I said much that I have been sorry for since. I was unreasonable, and I should have been glad to tell your father so, did he ever give me the chance to speak to him. I can offer no more proof that I did not fire your house than you that I did so, for I have no alibi. My general character alone speaks for me, but it can't speak very well or eloquently when one of you looks full in my face, refusing the mere courtesy of a passing greeting, and the other has only to learn my name to treat my touching a coin she has held as an insulting contamination. At least that's what your eyes said at the door of the store."

Delia glanced swiftly at him, and he went on eagerly: "Don't you see that you have condemned me, unseen, unheard, and without even circumstantial evidence? You have not once looked at me fully. Do I seem to you as a criminal? I can never offer you an iota more proof of my innocence than at this moment. If you believe me guilty—you may as well believe it forever."

He spread out his hands when he ended, as if all the evidence were in, and the verdict awaited.

Delia lifted her eyes, but it was to gaze thoughtfully at the trees on the other side of the stream. When, with a quick motion, she turned her head, the young farmer flushed to the roots of his hair; his eyes glowed as hers swept his face.

"A vulgar tramp's revenge!" he cried. "Do you think I could stoop to that?"

Delia gazed at him long and earnestly.

"No, you didn't do it," she exclaimed, suddenly. "I do believe you."

Ellsworth stretched out his hand involuntarily, then drew it back.

"Yes, I will," said Delia, holding out hers. "But you must convince my father also."

Ellsworth took the girl's hand in his, and as he touched it thought of the coin he had held, warm from these same fingers.

"Will you help me with your father?" he asked.

She withdrew a little, standing for a moment with knit brows, thinking.

"You had better leave convincing father entirely to me," she said, at last. "He's a Scotchman, you know, and that means he's hard to change. I'll tell him I'm sure we were mistaken, and then, when the time comes for you to speak to him yourself, I'll warn you of it."

"Do you think he also will accept my face as my sole evidence?"

Delia again glanced up critically. "You couldn't have done that," shaking her head. "Father will believe you in time, as I do; and when father and I believe, we believe, when we hate we hate, and when we like we like." She smiled without coquetry. There was an almost rural simplicity in her manner.

"I thought you were from the city," said Ellsworth, abruptly speaking his thought, and Delia laughed.

"Do I seem like a country girl? I was never before in real chicken and cow country like this, but I love it—I knew I should; I've been begging father to buy a country home for years. I've never seen much of city life either, for father and I scarcely went out of our house and garden there. He taught me all I know himself. Poor father! He never cared to go outside those walls after my mother and my

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brother died." She paused and sighed. "Somehow this spring, all inclosed by the trees, reminds me of our city garden—that's why I like to come here. Since I built my aquarium, I come every day."

"Where is your aquarium?" asked Ellsworth.

He would have preferred saying nothing. He felt as a man who by chance has uttered an open sesame, and feared lest, equally by chance, he should say the word which would close the door.

Delia again climbed out upon the overhanging root. "See this," she said, beckoning.

Ellsworth knelt at the back of the root and looked down also, as Delia lifted some veiling grasses, and discovered a stone-inclosed fortress half under the water, which trickled in and out between the crevices. The fortress was filled with water-animals of all kinds—spring-keepers, frogs' eggs, and little tadpoles.

"I made that," said Delia. "I dragged all the stones here, and had the spring muddy for days. I caught all those beasts and put them in too. Look at my tadpoles. I raised that whole crop. See, some of them have put out two legs, and some four. They blossom like flowers, don't they?—only they are so ugly. Why, there's a new one with his tail quite gone—a real frog. Aren't they funny? What are you doing?"

Ellsworth had leant forward over the water, and was making a seine of his hand, in which he caught a little creature, all tail and legs, that was scuffling along near the muddy bank. Delia gave a cry of rapture as he flung it into the fortress, over which she hung in delight.

"It's queerer than any I have. I'm so glad you caught it!" She looked at Ellsworth, evidently turning over in her brain an idea of adequate recompense. "I'll speak to my father about you just as soon as I can, after I go home. Do you know, I'm a little afraid of my father, so I must wait for the best time."

"But you mustn't speak to him on my account, if you are afraid."

"Oh, I'm not exactly afraid—only sometimes I think I don't know him so very well for a person I live in the house with, and who is so devoted to me. You see, when I was little, my father was too devoted to my brother to think of me always. He used to come to the foot of the nursery steps and call, 'Boy, boy!' Sometimes that made me cross and I wouldn't go, though I knew he expected me to come without being called. Then father would be cross himself and say: 'You know perfectly well that when I call *boy* I mean *girl* too.' But I wanted him to say girl. Poor father, he had to call girl, or nobody, soon enough! I don't know which he missed most—my brother or my mother. We all had fever, and—father and I got well. You don't wonder father's cross sometimes, do you?"

"Is he cross to you?"

"No, not really. He's just a little fussy and scoldy sometimes; then I leave the tents and come here and sit. Did you know we were living in tents since you burned our house down?"

Ellsworth laughed with her. "I heard so," he said; "and of course I have seen the shine of your white walls in the distance. Are you comfortable?"

"Comfortable? I was never so happy in my life as this summer. I wish you would burn the house down again, if father decides to rebuild. Between my home and the tents and my water resort here, it is as if I were being swung up from the earth into the branches. At night the stars all seem speaking to us, the heavens are so close; and when the moon shines—you never saw moonshine—you never lived in tents! It's not like moonlight. I hope father will be convinced about you before the summer is over. I'd like you to see moonshine once."

"Draw me a plan of your tents," said Ellsworth. "Here's a bit of pencil and the back of an old envelope. Let me see how you live."

Delia laughed as she laid the envelope on her knee, tracing lines upon it. "I can't draw, but do you understand that?"

She held out a ground-plan of a group of tents clustering about a central court on which she laid the point of her pencil.

"That's our dining-tent," she said. "It has a scrubbed board floor, and is very large. The tent over there is father's, and this tent on the other side, marked with a cross, is mine. In the early morning we roll up all the sides everywhere, and we can see the sky and trees from one end of our home to the other. The dew comes in, and the birds sing, and the branches are just outside, and it's not being on earth at all!" Delia paused, drawing a long breath. "I'm afraid I'm talking too much," she said, "but it's a kind of relief to talk outside the tent. There, if you speak loud, the servants all hear you, and if you whisper they think you are talking about them."

"How did you discover this retreat?" asked Ellsworth.

"Just by accident. I was on my way to see the old storekeeper's grandbaby. I like to have a play with it every day. Have you ever seen it?"

"No, I don't think I ever have."

"Oh, you'd remember if you had. It's a most beautiful baby. One day on my way there I stopped to chase a squirrel that ran straight here. I was so surprised and delighted I built a cairn of white stones in the road to mark my entrance. Did you see it?"

"Not until I felt it. I fell over your threshold on my way. Has no one else ever disturbed you?"

"Never, but I live in fear that they will, and begin to water cows here, or something horrid."

"No," said Ellsworth, rashly. "Not a cow shall set its hoof here. I will have this wood fenced off from the pasture that lies at the back."

"You!" cried Delia, her eyes opening. "Then you own this spring?"

"I did," said Ellsworth, retrieving, "but I have sold it."

"To whom?"

"I sold it an informal kind of way. It was of no earthly use to me. I didn't even know it was here, and the purchaser didn't want the coin paid for it. I did. The sale has never been ratified on either side, nor the fences raised. Still, I consider I have sold the place for this copper two-cent piece." He drew Delia's luck-penny from his pocket as he spoke.

"What do you mean?" she asked.

"That this lot, with all the improvements, aquariums, and so on, is to be had at the price of a lucky penny. I need luck."

"Do you mean to say that I have been trespassing on your land all this time? Don't you think that was rather funny, when I hated you so? Of course I can't buy the spring with the two cents that are yours, anyhow."

"But don't you see that if you buy this spring from me I shall pace it off at once, stake the lines, and be trespassing whenever I come over the boundaries? As it stands, I have the right to come here whenever I will."

"Well, I shouldn't care, so you don't let cows come with you. Besides, you have caught me the best beast I have in the aquarium. See him trying to get out."

They bent together over the water.

"Yes," said the young farmer, wisely, "it's far easier to keep out than to get out, isn't it?"

As he looked down he saw his face and Delia's gray eyes mirrored together in the spring. It seemed to him suddenly that it was to and of himself that he had spoken.

When, a few moments later, Delia looked up to exclaim at the growing gloom of the woods, and with a hurried farewell disappeared as a green vision melting into the green of the bushes, Ellsworth did not attempt to detain or accompany her. As he stood alone in the quiet, following the rustling of the branches in her hands and about her feet, the gurgle of the stream swiftly escaping from the basin, the whisper of the leaves, the soft stir of the woods—all spoke to him with new voices and seemed repeating his words, Yes, far easier to keep out—far easier.

He turned from the spring and strode resolutely through the inclosing trees toward the road.

"But being in—" he said aloud, as he beat his way through, "but being in—"

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The Spectator

In a cluttered corner of an outhouse loft, into which the Spectator crept cautiously, for he had been told that the floor was rotten and the old building generally unsafe—into one corner that was overfull of rubbish he crept, and drew therefrom a little wooden trunk with bulging lid, covered with a spotted cow-skin and studded with brass nails. Over all was thickly spread the dust of ages, and, as a crowning glory, cobwebs. How the silly crowd that gathers on every unusual occasion gaped and grew wise as the trunk was opened! The Spectator forced the scarce restraining lock and found a moth-eaten mass that once was woolen clothing. A pewter button here and there was readily recognized as the pattern common in our grandfathers' days; and so, too, was a parchment deed at the very bottom of the trunk. On the back of this document was drawn, in bright-red ink, a map of the land described in the text, and the metes and bounds mentioned were made clear by the dots and double crosses referring to a house, a road, and a bridge. The parties concerned in the buying and selling were known by name, but the Spectator was not to be allowed to form his own conclusions. He knew very well that those who are fully posted on every subject are sure to be poor authorities, but old Crabtree thought otherwise. All bespectacled and assuming, he was about to take the deed from the Spectator's hands, when the latter said, "You can have the trunk, and I'll keep this," and left Silas muttering to himself and laughed at by the bystanders.

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Meanwhile the Spectator deciphered the map and read the deed where legible, and found that it referred to the present barrens and weedy meadow-tracts that dot, like little islands, the great long, narrow, and still largely unreclaimed tract of Bear Swamp. The deed was not very old, having been drawn in 1754, and bore no evidence of ever having been recorded. The one prominently interesting feature of the map was that on it were indicated a road, bridge, and house no longer in existence. The dwelling was destroyed or abandoned during or immediately after the Revolution, and the old road gave way to a new thoroughfare in 1790 or earlier, as the county records show. Here, then, thought the Spectator, was a chance for discovery and of possible adventure, and, avoiding Silas Crabtree as a pestilence, he set about preparing for a tramp through Bear Swamp. It is well in all such cases to be your own adviser. To be twitted about the outcome of a wild-goose chase is never pleasant, and the most considerate of people cannot always refrain from vaguely hinting at the wrong time.

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It was at an early hour of a superb summer morning when the Spectator started—sunny above, leafy about, and with a dash of October sparkle in the open bits, where low bushes had replaced the ancient forest. With a compass only for his guide, the Spectator was a little disheartened to find that a mile or more of high-bush huckleberry was to be pushed through, and for what? Snakes and snapping-turtles! The old road ought to be here, but it was not traceable. Turn back? No! How much time is crowded in the critical moment! The Spectator pushed on for some ten minutes longer, and then a narrow line of light showed straight away through the trees. The clearing made so many years ago had not yet been completely obliterated. There was still a break—a line over which no tree had ventured. In his many aimless journeys through these woods, the Spectator had never seen this before, nor had any of his neighbors seen it, like him having no suspicion of its existence. The Spectator searched the ground carefully for traces of wagon travel, but there were none—but the ground was different from that adjoining it. It was more compact and pebbly. The Spectator looked only where he stepped, in search of relics, and, of course, found nothing. The birds looked down upon him and announced his coming to their neighbors in the bush, and scores of thrushes, jays, and chewinks peered at him with far more curiosity than fear, and scolded without measure.

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Pausing to consult the map, it was found that the creek should be near by, also the house and the bridge, which were near each other. Scarcely a hundred paces brought a change of scene. A dense growth of button-bushes suggested flowing water, and there he found it. At first glance the water seemed a mere rain-pool, ringed and rippled only by the astonished frogs. A little pollen thrown upon it began slowly to move in one direction, and the fact of a current was made evident. But where had been the bridge? Much wading and more probing were required, but the posts were found at last, and the one-time site of the bridge determined. This was a case where stumps could not be fancied as pilings, their relative positions proving that. So far the Spectator had been successful. A forgotten road, a forgotten bridge—so much game bagged; and now what of the house? Then the sad thoughts came to him: Was all this a real discovery? Would not every neighbor declare he had known this much all his days? The real discovery of the day was that the Spectator was very tired, and, it being near noon, by the sun, he crawled to higher and drier ground.

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He crawled in the right direction. The little grassy knoll was a delight. Except as it faced the old road, it was walled in by viscous azalea, now at the very height of its blooming. The Milky Way was never more crowded with stars than this little glade with flowers. As the spot was more closely scrutinized, it lost its wildness. There was about it an unmistakable door-yard look. And now the truth slowly dawned upon the Spectator's sluggish wits. It was the site of the old house. It could not have been more plain had the house been standing. Traces of paths were still visible: narrow depressions in the sod, like many an existing trace of an Indian trail, in which no foot has trod for more than two centuries. There was a slight depression suggestive of a cellar, and probing proved the existence of a foundation-wall, and a flat slab that had been a door-step. From this the soil was removed, and the worn, half-polished surface told a pretty story. One faintly indicated path led to the azaleas, and, following this, the Spectator found a spring. There was little surface indication, but enough to warrant tearing up the sod, and then were revealed the ends of the staves of a little barrel that had been sunk in the ground. Removing the sand that had slowly sifted in and replaced the water, the staves slowly bended forward and sank into the little pool that had formed.

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And now let the Spectator ask, Why is it that we are so often seized with a sudden impulse to do some apparently foolish act? In front of the little spring, as you approach it by the path, was a flat stone. The Spectator had been kneeling upon it while at work, and was now forced, he will say, to lift it from its bed. He did so, and found an old knife! It was a rude affair. The blade had been long and broad, but was now rusted away until it was a mere shell of little scales and traces of shining metal. The handle was a short section of buckhorn, with a broad brass ring at the end. Rusty and ragged though it was, there was enough left to tell many a strange story—hunting adventures when this was Bear Swamp in something more than name; and murder, of course, for the knife had been hidden, and not lost!

❀

The Spectator turned homeward, and the path was better defined than when he came. It was much worse in fancy than in fact, as usual, when he started on his goalless journey. He knew who had built the one-time house—this the deed told him—and, slowly, stories of the old hunter, Mark Watson, came back to him; but he could recall nothing that suggested any wrongful act. So ran his thoughts as the Spectator at last passed into open country, and, while it was yet day, passed Silas Crabtree's house. "Whar' ye been?" the old fellow snarled, when the Spectator was within hailing distance. "Did you ever hear of Mark Watson?" was the cross-question. "'Course. He was the old hunter back here, who was murdered, so Pop used to say, and—" "Well," said the Spectator, cutting Silas short, "I've been along an old road you never heard of, and here is Mark Watson's old hunting-knife," and he held it up triumphantly. "Well, I'll be clawed by a cat if you don't beat the bugs!" exclaimed Silas. With a smile, the bug-beater passed on.

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The Home

A Misjudged Idol

Economy is the domestic deity in many households. It never bears the same shape or proportion in any two households, and the sacrifices made to it differ. A wise man, in giving advice to a young married friend, said: "I want to warn you against one thing; and that is, do not eat your specked apples." The hearer looked at him in astonishment, not understanding the remark. The man of experience continued: "When I was a boy, I lived on a farm, and we had an orchard. Whenever I asked for an apple, my mother always said yes, but she always gave me strict injunctions to pick out the specked apples; and I made up my mind when I was a very small boy that when I grew big enough I never would eat a specked apple. I look back now from my manhood of prosperity and wealth with an aching heart when I think of my mother's life. She went through life eating specked apples, not because she had to, but because that represented her idea of economy."

How many households are managed under this theory of specked apples! The entire economy of the household is made up on the plan of doing without—postponing pleasures, always limiting the present for that future which never becomes a present. Economy is a good thing, but specked apples are never healthful, and there is a wide difference between living on specked apples and true economy. Men and women grow old before their time because of their misconception of true economy. A little girl eight years old was listening to a conversation between her father and mother; her father was urging the mother to make a certain journey at once because she would enjoy it. The mother demurred, saying that she would rather wait for two years, and, in a half-impatient tone, the husband responded: "That's always your way; you are always putting off the pleasant things;" when the small person in front of them looked back over her shoulder and exclaimed: "Why, mamma, don't you know that that is the reason Roland lost his armor?" No person ever showed economy by the things he went without. Economy is shown in the things that one has, the things that one uses, the things that one demands in the immediate present. What we refuse to enjoy is the thing we value least. If the money saved represents the height of enjoyment, then there is no economy in keeping that money; if the pleasure is bought, then the price paid for it is that which each one is willing to pay. The measurement of the wisdom of any household can be taken in its economies, using the word in its true sense.

The Brooklyn "Eagle" recently gave as one reason why women should not vote that they tear open the envelopes of letters instead of cutting the edges neatly, and that they treat extracts from newspapers in the same way. It is very curious that, with all that is said of woman's neatness and order and disposition to cleanliness, she should come so far short of what the idealist maintains is her strength. For instance, the public office-building in New York that is admittedly kept at the highest point of cleanliness is one in which the work of sweeping, dusting, scrubbing, and cleaning of all kinds is done entirely by men. Certainly no woman can enter this building and not be struck at once by its cleanliness. Beautiful and impressive as are its proportions, they are usually, to a woman, the second thing noticed, not the first. The first is the immaculate condition of both the public corridors and the private offices. The woman who can afford it patronizes a man tailor in preference to a woman dressmaker, and the reason is that he is more exact in his measurements, and more exact in applying these measurements to materials. Of course all men are not more orderly or more exact than all women, but it is certainly true that men are more exact in their work, where there is the same degree of intelligence, than are women.

Women Students at Chicago University

By Helen Leah Reed

An interesting phase of the higher education of women is now to be seen at Chicago University. Nowhere, probably, in this country are women, both as students and teachers, so thoroughly on an equality with men. For in no way, it may be said, is the question of sex ever raised. The women members of the Faculty are paid precisely the same as men holding similar positions, and they have young men as well as young women in their classes. One full professor (a dean); two assistant professors (one of whom is dean); one associate professor (and dean); three tutors, one lecturer, one docent, and one reader, comprise the women on the Faculty. Women hold ten of the forty university fellowships carrying a stipend with them, and four of the twenty-eight honorary fellowships. Of the total number of students (748), 204 are women.

Figures, however, give no idea of the pleasant footing on which women find themselves at the University of Chicago, not only in their studies, but in their home life. During the past year three halls for the residence of the women students have been built within the college quadrangles, named respectively, for the three ladies who gave them, Foster, Kelly, and Beecher Halls. Each one cost about $50,000, and all are of the same style of architecture—English Gothic—and built of grayish stone, like the majority of the University buildings. As it is not intended that any one of them shall have more than fifty occupants, they are in aspect more like pleasant homes than the typical dormitory. They are tastefully finished in hard wood; many of the bedrooms have open fireplaces and tiled mantelpieces, and from their numerous windows there is a delightful outlook across the quadrangles or down the Plaisance. Some students occupy suites, but the majority have only one room. The price of rooms ranges from about $30 to $50 each per quarter, with a few at higher and a few at lower rates than these.

The particularly interesting feature of the women's halls, however, is their domestic arrangement, or rather their organization. All the dormitories have a general organization, provided for by the Board of Trustees. Each house—for such is the general term applied to the students living in a hall—has a Head appointed by President Harper, and a House Committee chosen by the students living in each hall. The Head of each house is a member of the Faculty. Miss Talbot (Assistant Professor), Miss Wallace (Docent), and Miss Reynolds (Fellow), are the Heads of Kelly, Beecher, and Foster Halls. These ladies preside over the social life of the inmates of the halls, receiving guests at all receptions, and, in general, keeping cognizance of the students' doings. The actual housekeeping in each hall is attended to by three other ladies, experts in this line, who have studied at the best cooking-schools. Under them are the cooks and housemaids, for no attempt is made to have the students living in the halls do any of the housework. Yet, although the students have no actual work to do, they have a continual opportunity for studying domestic economy. Arrangements for ventilation, sanitation, and, indeed, for the housekeeping in general, conform to the best of modern scientific methods. The kitchen was organized by Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who is, of course, the great authority in this country on the chemistry of food. The problem which she had before her was to provide the most wholesome and agreeable food for the students at the minimum of cost. Each hall has its separate kitchen

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and dining-room for its own inmates, but in order to accomplish the best results an interesting experiment has been started. One of the kitchens is devoted to the cooking of things that can be prepared in bulk, like soups, roasts, oatmeal, bread, etc. This kitchen contains a large brick oven, and larger ranges than the other two. The proper portions are sent as needed to the other two halls, there to be reheated, if necessary, on the smaller ranges. The special order-cooking for each hall, such as steak, eggs, tea, and coffee, is done in its own kitchen. The Aladdin oven, it is almost needless to say, holds a prominent place in each kitchen, and is calculated to do a kind of missionary work in relation to the preparation of food for those young women who see it for the first time. In all their appointments the kitchens of these three halls are models of their kind. Their furnishings follow pretty closely those of Miss Parloa's ideal kitchen, with their uninclosed sinks standing well out toward the middle of the room, their folding tables, and innumerable small conveniences. Mrs. Richards spent several weeks in Chicago this autumn organizing the domestic arrangements of the women's halls, and when she led me through the various departments she spoke with real enthusiasm of the model homes that these halls were destined to be.

Like the occupants of any well-conducted homes, the women students of Chicago University are hampered by few rules. Each house makes rules for its own guidance. These "house customs," as they are called, request that academic students wishing to be away in the evening shall consult with the Head of the house in advance, and provide for suitable chaperonage. They suggest, also, that students intending to be out later than 10:15 P.M. shall consult in advance with the Head of the house; that, as far as possible, Friday and Saturday evenings only shall be considered as reception evenings, while the preference is expressed that callers, especially from the quadrangles, should not be received on Sunday. When they have observed these simple customs of their houses, students are practically as untrammeled as they would be in their own homes. The women's halls have an advantage over the men's halls in possessing ample parlors, which the young women at all times find delightful for their own use, and where, from time to time, they may welcome the outside world at informal receptions. The house-warming of the halls was a reception given by Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer at the beginning of the present term to the professors and graduate students. As hardly a score of outside ladies were invited to this reception, while a throng of young men and women filled the rooms, Chicago University was plainly seen to contain within itself the elements of a pleasant social life. At the same time it is near enough to the center of Chicago to permit its students to enjoy some of the advantages of a great city. Some of the women students—as well as some of the men students—of Chicago University lodge at a distance from the University quadrangles, either because in this way they can save expense, or because their permanent homes are in Chicago.

In the undergraduate classes of the University the women as well as the men students are chiefly from Chicago, or the Western States near Illinois. The graduate students come from a much wider range of territory, from the extreme East as well as the extreme West. They are graduates of thirty-four different colleges, including eight from the University of Michigan, seven from Wellesley, five from Smith, four from Vassar, three each from Cornell, Oberlin, and Hillsdale Colleges. The remaining twenty-eight institutions are represented by one or two graduates each.

Among the women the choice of studies is pretty evenly divided between Ancient and Modern Languages, Political Economy, Political Science, History, Philosophy, Social Science, and the Natural Sciences. The students in Social Science and Anthropology are particularly enthusiastic over their work, as Chicago University offers advantages in this department unequaled in this country. It will take time, of course, to show any great results from the work of the women or the men students of Chicago University. Certainly women have here every encouragement to do their best, for there is practically nothing in the way of their attaining the highest scholarship and receiving full credit for it.

Song

By Lydia Avery Coonley

Why are the skies so softly blue,
The meadows jeweled o'er with dew?
Why are the trees all emerald green,
The lake a smile of silver sheen?
Do you not know, O Lover mine,
Why earth is decked in robes divine?
It is the springtime of the year,
And spring is in our hearts, my dear.

Alas! the clouded skies are cold,
The meadows dark with earthy mold,
The leafless trees stand brown and dry,
Gray is the lake 'neath grayer sky.
O Lover lost, with every breath
Do you not mourn these signs of death?
It is the winter of the year,
Its frost has touched our hearts, my dear.

Having Eyes, They Saw Not

It was a way-station where but a half-dozen trains stopped. It was built with a view to future travel, though the empty store across the road told rather of past than of future prosperity. The store was empty except for a railed-in space in one corner occupied by the Government as a post-office, and in charge of an exceedingly deaf postmaster, with whom conversation was interesting because it took such unexpected turns.

"Where is the station agent?"

"No, I don't know any such name about here."

By raising the voice another octave we made him hear the question.

"He's gone to his dinner."

"Will he be gone long?"

"Yes, it's rained some considerable; ground pretty wet."

We gave him up in despair. We felt sure that if we succeeded in making him hear again, the man at the distant switch would think we were in need of help.

Into the station we must get, for we had found, by much consulting of that invention for the destruction of women's minds—a railroad time-table—that if we wanted to reach New York before ten o'clock at night we must walk two miles to the junction and catch a train on the main line. Books and jackets had been left at the station in the morning, with the faith of the city dweller that railroad stations never close. The minutes passing, and the long though shaded track lying before us, we must make the representative of the Government hear us.

After many ineffectual efforts, united force pierced the walls of what we were about to conclude held the deafness of the whole United States Senate, and learned that the friendly relations between the corporation and the Government, in the person of these two employees, found expression in an exchange of duties. The postmaster held the keys to the station, and we were soon in its cool depths.

The room was the usual wayside station, with a big stove in the center, the usual adornment of cuspidore, and uncomfortable seats on all sides of the room. A door opened into the ticket-office, and a corresponding door into another room the same size. Here we stood transfixed: a cabinet organ on which were some score-sheets showed that recently some one had been copying music! On the rack stood some small sheets that had been used for original music. On the top of the organ was a flageolet; a banjo hung on the wall, a guitar stood in the corner, while a violin-case was on the lounge. A music-rack of rough workmanship stood beside the organ. The floor was

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carpeted, a few good prints, unframed, were tacked on the wall, and a vase of wild flowers was on a stand. We looked at each other, and then at the deaf old man, who interpreted the look. "Yes; it's our station man. Thinks a lot of music; plays all them instruments; fixed up that room for the ladies. Thinks an awful lot of the ladies," concluded the old man, with such a look of seriousness that we concluded the last sentiment was a mystery to him. He would like to sympathize with his exchange-laborer, but could not. He could understand his feeling for music, but the "ladies"! that was beyond him. Where there was so much of good, so much to admire, he was willing to go, at least to a degree, on faith.

As we left the station we cast one more look at the little room, and wished, earnestly wished, that we had been more interested in the station-master in the morning.

Talk of entertaining angels unawares—you cannot; you find out sooner or later who your visitors were. But the angels we meet, and can never hope to meet again, and then not to have recognized them! And when you have stood in a temple of sentiment, in the very presence of the high priest, and seen in him only a station agent, not noticed him enough to know even the color of his hair, or even to receive an impression of manhood—could one ever recover faith in one's penetration after that? and what had become of that much-vaunted intuition? Two women, who will never again have faith in their ability to recognize towering worth, walked down the track.

How to Can and Preserve Fruit

By Florence May Ferguson

The fruits to be done in July are raspberries, currants, blackberries, and huckleberries. Red raspberries are very insipid when cooked alone, but when used with currant-juice the flavor is delicious. The large currants called cherry-currants are the best for canning and preserving, but the common or small currants can be used for making jelly.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

Canned.—Allow three-quarters of a pound of granulated sugar to two pounds of raspberries. Use no water; enough adheres to the berries to keep the sugar from burning. Put the sugar and raspberries into the kettle in alternate layers, and gradually heat through on back part of the stove. Bring forward and boil five minutes. Have the jars thoroughly heated, fill to overflowing, and seal as quickly as possible.

RED RASPBERRIES AND CURRANT-JUICE

Canned.—Look over the raspberries and currants, removing the bad ones, and weigh them separately without washing. Allow half a pound of granulated sugar to half a pound of raspberries and half a pound of currants. Squeeze the currants, without stemming or washing, through a cloth. Mix the sugar and the currant-juice together in the kettle, wash, and put in raspberries. Gradually heat through on back part of stove, then bring forward and boil for five minutes very slowly, to avoid breaking the raspberries. Have the jars thoroughly heated, fill to overflowing, and seal as quickly as possible.

CURRANTS

Canned.—Stem, weigh, and wash. Allow half a pound of granulated sugar to one pound of currants. Use no water; enough adheres to the currants to keep the sugar from burning. Put the fruit and sugar into the kettle in alternate layers, and gradually heat through on back part of stove. Bring forward and boil five minutes. Have the jars thoroughly heated, fill to overflowing, and seal as quickly as possible.

Preserved.—Stem, weigh, and wash. Allow one pound of granulated sugar to one pound of currants. Place together in a kettle on back part of stove until the sugar is dissolved into syrup; then bring forward and boil slowly until syrup thickens when cooled; test it, after cooking about forty or fifty minutes, by cooling a little in a cup. Put into heated jars, but do not seal until the preserve is cold.

Jelly.—Look over the currants and squeeze through a cloth without washing or stemming. Allow one pound of granulated sugar to one pint of juice. Have the juice well heated before putting in the sugar; keep it boiling for fifteen minutes, skimming frequently. Have the glasses to be filled standing in a pan of very hot water; take out, drain a moment, and pour in the jelly—do this for all jellies. Stand in the sun for one day. Cut circular pieces of ordinary wrapping-paper large enough to more than cover the top of each glass, and rub on both sides flour paste that has been boiled; stick down well on the glasses. Jelly should be kept in a dry closet; if put in the cellar the dampness is apt to form a mold on it.

BLACKBERRIES

Canned.—Allow three-quarters of a pound of granulated sugar to two pounds of blackberries. Use no water; enough adheres to the berries to keep the sugar from burning. Put the sugar and blackberries into the kettle in alternate layers, and gradually heat through on back part of stove. Bring forward and boil five minutes. Have the jars thoroughly heated, fill to overflowing, and seal as quickly as possible.

Jelly.—Squeeze through a cloth. Allow three-quarters of a pound of granulated sugar to one pint of juice. Have the juice well heated before putting in the sugar; keep it boiling for twenty minutes, skimming frequently. Paste paper over the glasses as directed for currant jelly.

HUCKLEBERRIES

Canned.—Allow half a pound of granulated sugar to two pounds of huckleberries and half a pint of water. Boil together about five minutes. Put into heated jars, fill to overflowing, and seal as quickly as possible.

Picked Up

Mrs. Cleveland recently received an album containing the portraits of American residents in London who during the past thirty years have become so distinguished as to merit a caricature in "Vanity Fair."

In England maize is being prepared that it is said will make bread more nutritious, more digestible, and sweeter than wheat flour. One of the advantages claimed for the bread made of maize is that the uncut loaf can be kept moist and edible for two weeks.

Bismarck is credited with having recently said: "My trust in man, my trust in the future, rests in the attitude of German women. The conviction of a woman is not so changeable. It forms slowly and not easily, but once formed it is less easy to shake."

Some one recently suggested, for glasses used in a sick-room, a cover made of pasteboard and silk. Nothing could be more unhygienic. There are to-day, sold so cheaply that they can be owned by the poorest, medicine-glasses with glass covers and a rest for the spoon.

During the war a Maine soldier was compelled to go to a point in Charleston Harbor called "Lookout." He met a native and asked him how far it was. "I reckon it's two child's cries and a hornblow afore you git thar," pointing in the direction of the "Lookout." It proved to be about a mile and a half, according to Yankee measurement.

A young man in a restaurant gave an order which made the waiter stare. It was hominy and maple syrup, spinach and sweet corn, and a cup of chocolate. The waiter's surprise annoyed the young man, who said to the man who questioned him that he was experimenting. Yet how else could ever people find out that jelly and roast duck are a delicious combination, or spring lamb and mint sauce, or steak and mushrooms? It is just this spirit of discovery that all housekeepers should have. A little waste in experimenting is better than the economy practiced in always following old methods.

A salad that has been found to be very good is one of a combination of green peppers, cucumbers, and onions, in the proportion of one tablespoonful of chopped pepper and one tablespoonful of chopped onions to a cucumber. This is a delicious salad for fish, and also for cold meat. Currant jelly beaten into a sauce of sugar and butter will add greatly to its flavor.

Preserved ginger increases the deliciousness of blanc-mange. Oranges and bananas cut up are greatly improved by the addition of the juice of a lemon. Brown bread and cream-cheese are an addition to a lettuce salad. Shad roe

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boiled and served with lettuce and a French dressing is a delicious side dish for Sunday night tea. And all of these discoveries are the result of the courage of experiment.

The Vacation Fund

The friends of the working-girls will be delighted to know that another house has been placed at the disposal of the Working-Girls' Vacation Society by a friend of The Outlook. This house is located two miles from Craigville, in Orange County, on the Newburg branch of the Erie road. The house stands on the side of a hill, with a beautiful view up and down one of the loveliest valleys in that county, noted for its beauty. Just above the house and sloping down to a lovely stream is an apple orchard. Directly opposite the house is a wagon-house which will make a delightful little theater, chapel, and rainy-day playground for the guests of the house. An old mill across the road from the garden is most romantic, suggestive of hide-and-go-seek and all the delights of real country life. About the house is a tangle of rosebushes and wild blackberries. The house is sheltered by two magnificent black-walnut trees; it is small, accommodating only about eleven girls, but is extremely pretty. It is painted a light yellow, with white trimmings. The front door opens into a square hall with a window; from this is a sitting-room in which is a large open fireplace with high mantel, with bewitching closets by the chimney. Out of this is the room which will be used as a dining-room—small, but large enough to hold the family that the house will accommodate. Back of this is a kitchen and cellar; the house is built on the side of a hill. On the second floor are two large rooms, each with a large fireplace, a small room, and a square hall which will make a very lovely sitting-room. The upper floor has three finished rooms and an open attic.

This house offers another opportunity for the school-girls to express their interest in the working-girl in furnishing rooms that shall be the embodiment of their feeling. Any school desiring to furnish rooms and have them bear its name will please write at once, mentioning the name and the amount of money which it wishes to apply to the furnishings. Any reader who wishes to furnish a room as a memorial will also please write at once. It is so late that the house will this year be only cleaned and furnished. The same rules that govern Cherry Vale will apply here. The bedrooms will be furnished with white iron bedsteads; each occupant will have a washstand and its appliances for her private use. The floors will be finished in paint or stain, and simple white-muslin draperies will hang at the windows. The house is provided with outside shutters. What it means to the Vacation Society, and through them to the working-girls, to have this house come at this time, only those who know the conditions will appreciate.

As was announced last week, seventy girls are on the waiting list, with all the money appropriated to date. The Vacation Society has been compelled to conclude, or rather has decided, with its usual businesslike ability, that it is not wise to enter into contract to keep all the houses open that were open last year. The financial depression has affected the income of the Society seriously, and one of the largest houses in the mountains has been given up. With aching hearts, the managers, week after week, saw the accumulation of applications. With money all appropriated, there was a doubt, even if money came in, as to where the girls could be placed. The generous offer of this friend of The Outlook provides a place. A balance in the bank of about two hundred dollars from the School-Girls' Fund which was appropriated to the furnishing of Cherry Vale will be applied at once to the furnishing of the house at Craigville, as far as it will go. It will buy cooking-utensils, dishes, etc. A friend of the Vacation Society, and a well-known friend of the working-girls of New York, has generously offered to help out on this furnishing fund. Craigville will be very plainly furnished this year, but it will be a home presided over by a woman peculiarly adapted to fill the place of house-mother, and from now until the first of November another family life will exist whose members are tired working-girls. Craigville is beautifully adapted for a winter home for convalescent girls. The house is small enough to be run without much expense; it can be heated easily with stoves, and its southern exposure is greatly to its advantage. It would be a beautiful house to keep open for Thanksgiving and Christmas outings for those days for working-girls. The lovely stream would offer a sliding and skating pond, and the sloping hills just the right kind of coasting. Think of this for girls who never saw the country in winter! Will the school-girls provide the necessary funds to keep this house open? The house is located two hours from New York. Telegraph communication will enable the girl out of work to be summoned to New York when work is found for her.

Previously acknowledged	$1,955 98
Miss H. M. N., Chicago, Ill.	5 00
E. B. P., Clifton Springs, N. Y.	5 00
A Friend, Ohio	2 00
D. R., Summit, N. J.	2 00
M. G. L., Brooklyn, N. Y.	1 00
M. H. G. L., Brooklyn, N. Y.	1 00
Tokio, Japan	5 00
J. F. K., Newport, R. I.	25 00
F. A., Ithaca, N. Y.	5 00
A. K. G., Northampton, Mass.	3 00
Mrs. J. R. B., Scranton, Pa.	3 00
Aunt Hope	1 00
F. A. S., Proctor, Vt.	1 00
A. S. W., Cambridge, Mass.	25 00
H. G., Williamstown, N. J.	12 50
L. J. C., Peoria, Ill.	5 00
Studio Ten of the King's Daughters, Greenfield, Mass.	3 00
A. E. W., Holden, Mass.	5 00
F. A. S., Boston, Mass.	5 00
Baraboo, Wis.	5 00
E. C. L., Coxsackie, N. Y.	6 00
H. S. B., Stonington, Conn.	10 00
Happy Thought Society of Miss Mittleberger's School, Cleveland, Ohio	34 00
Total	$2,125 48

Wan-Lo's Composition

By Elizabeth Cumings

A Chinese boy learns to write by laying a piece of thin paper over a written page and carefully tracing the characters, as we trace pictures on a transparent slate. The Chinese characters do not correspond to our alphabet, but are really mummies of pictures long forgotten. There are different ways of making these characters, corresponding to our Roman, italic, and script letters, and it takes a good deal of patient practice to make a good writer, or, as the Chinese say, "to hold a flowing pencil."

Wan-Lo had always found his writing-lesson tedious and dull, and his tutor had often to exhort him to take more pains. "It is a great mistake to think blots and crooked lines show the writer a genius, with thoughts too big to permit him to attend to little matters," he would say to Wan-Lo. "A gentleman and a scholar should write so that all the world can read." But Wan-Lo, being full of his own boyish business, did not think much about these words till his father's cousin, Hi-Wang, came to Foochow. Wan-Lo's chief desire was to be a great scholar, and to travel about the world, as had Hi-Wang. But of the labor that goes before wisdom he had thought little. His grandfather was very rich, but he was also very cautious, and when he said, "I intend to do everything possible for my dear Wan-Lo," he always added, "*if he deserves it.*" When Wan-Lo saw Hi-Wang write, he remembered not only his tutor's words, but his grandfather's condition. It was like watching a bird skimming through the air to look at Hi-Wang's hand going over paper. In spite of himself Wan-Lo wept, thinking how very different were his own performances. But, reflecting that tears would never improve his work with his pencil, he set himself diligently to work. Long before the sun climbed out of the sea, he was up and at it; and if his mother had not been very timid about fire, he would have burned out many candles studying at night. But perseverance conquers all things, and at last he could write well enough to tell his thoughts,

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and then he secretly composed the following sketch about the plant he admired more than any other, the bamboo:

"I do not know much about this wonderful plant, but I know more about it than I do about some other things. That is why I chose it for my subject. Mo-Me, my tutor, says no one talks foolishly who sticks to what he knows. We have a bamboo hedge in our grounds, and nothing could be prettier. I am writing with a bamboo-handled pencil, and I have seen boats with bamboo masts. On the whole, Mo-Me says, the bamboo is one of the most precious possessions of China. Its tapering stalks supply joists for houses, ribs for sails, shafts for spears, tubes and buckets for water, fishing-rods, and the handles and ribs of our fans; and the great bamboo, split, makes a most excellent roof. In a freshly cut bamboo, so full is it of moisture, flowers can be sent long distances. Middling-sized bamboos make neat bottles. Indeed, one can have all sizes of bottles. From the roots of the bamboo are carved children's toys and canes for the aged and infirm, and its leaves, sewn upon strings, form a snug rain-cloak for the traveler and farmer, while the poor man can use them to thatch his house. Rafts are made of the bamboo, baskets are woven of it, and the stout twisted boat-cable and the soft mat are alike woven of it.

"Not only does the wise Chinese write out his heaven-given thoughts with a bamboo-handled pencil, but he sits in a bamboo chair, at a bamboo table, and he may rest himself in the heat of the day beneath the shade of bamboos, a bamboo hat upon his head. At dinner he may eat the soft and succulent young shoots of the bamboo stewed with rice, or as pickles, with bamboo chop-sticks, and, untying the bamboo strings that close the porcelain jar, regale himself with bamboo preserves.

"Boys who are permitted can accompany their songs with bamboo clappers (I never had a pair of these delightful instruments, for my honorable father would not permit me to make such noise). Schoolmasters punish careless or mischievous pupils with the bamboo (I never had to suffer blows: Mo-Me has a kind heart; then, stripes will not make a dull boy clever). The carpenter putting up a bamboo fence or shed uses a bamboo rule. The druggist pours out all his medicines into a bamboo measuring-cup, and he and the merchant use a bamboo abacus to help them add up their accounts. The cook blows his fire with a bamboo bellows, and old gentlemen keep their pet birds in bamboo cages.

"My honorable father once said that silkworms' eggs are sent out of our land of flowers to the people on the edges of the earth in boxes of bamboo; and I have a bow and arrows of bamboo, while I have seen old Fun-Ban, who shaves men in the streets, whetting up his razor on a bamboo strop. There are many other uses for this 'Lord of all the Reeds,' which is too beautiful and useful for a boy like me to fully describe. But when, like our honorable cousin Hi-Wang, I have gone all about the edges of the world in a fire-junk, and have seen all sorts of strange sights and strange people, I ask nothing better than to come back home and sit under the shade of a bamboo veranda, and, when my life shall be accomplished, to ascend the sky from a bamboo bed."

When Mo-Me had read this composition (he read it quite unbeknown to his pupil), he carried it off to Wan-Lo's father, who in his turn carried it to Wan-Lo's mother, and she, being as proud as possible of its cleverness, immediately sent out crimson cards of invitation to her father and mother to come and spend the day.

They came the very next morning. Grandmother had her head wrapped up in a silken scarf for fear of the earache, and grandfather brought his pet parrot along in a bamboo cage, and they were taken directly to see their daughter, who herself read to them the wonderful composition about the bamboo, while they refreshed themselves with tea. Then the grandfather went to the library, where Wan-Lo was studying with Mo-Me. After the greetings, which were ceremonious, for the grandfather was a very aged man, Mo-Me showed the new books in the library.

"Poorly bound," said the old gentleman, testily. "Like everything done now, they show a great falling off in finish. I don't know what the world is coming to. The silk splits, and the filling drops out of the cotton cloth, and the shoes are a shame to the shoemakers. Even the weather has changed. It was never so cold in winter when I was young."

"Did you have splendid times when you were young, venerable grandfather?" asked Wan-Lo, shyly.

"Well, not splendid exactly, but perhaps I did, as you mean the word. The best time I ever had was when I went to Pekin with my blessed father in a mandarin junk. The outlandish invention we call the fire-junk had not then invaded the Yellow Seas as now. Honest wood, rowed by honest men, was good enough for plain people; and, speaking of rowing, you've no idea how difficult it is to row across the Yellow River when the water is high. A man can go through much and come out whole. I am a proof of it."

"Then you went through the Grand Canal, grandfather?" cried Wan-Lo.

"Certainly," said the old gentleman. "How else? I wasn't a sugar boy to melt with fear; but I can tell you ants ran up and down my back when I journeyed through the place where the canal is twenty or more feet higher than the surrounding country. Men cannot see, nor foresee, all things. Each night when I went to bed I would whisper to myself, 'What if something breaks?' You see I was always cautious, never putting both feet in a puddle at once. But, now I am old, I wish I had seen more of what there is in our own land, and on the edges of it; and it is true as leather that a man cannot behold the world sitting in an armchair."

"Oh, how I would love to go and see things—all China, and the edges of the world!" sighed Wan-Lo to himself.

Just then dinner was announced. Grandfather started up. "I have made up my mind," said he, his pride in Wan-Lo getting the better of him. "You remind me of myself, when the weather was better, and I was young. You study, and be a good boy. But—well, I have read that composition of yours about the bamboo. You keep right on, and as sure as I now live I will see to it that you have money to go around the world in a fire-junk."

"Like Hi-Wang, venerable grandfather?" exclaimed Wan-Lo, almost beside himself with joy.

"Like Hi-Wang," said the grandfather. "I am a cautious man, but when I promise, I promise."

A General's Christmas Dinner

We are all familiar with the story of the French officer's surprise when he found that Washington and his staff dined contentedly on roast potatoes, but the story of General Robert Lee's Christmas dinner is not so well known. It was Christmas Day of 1864 that General Lee invited a number of Confederate generals to dine with him. His servant Ephraim, who had been his personal attendant for some time, seemed less at his ease than usual. The guests appeared, and dinner was served in the General's tent on a rough pine table, and consisted of boiled cabbage, on the top of which rested a piece of bacon about three inches square. As General Lee helped each guest he asked him to have a slice of the bacon. As the question was asked Ephraim gave positive signs of terror. The dinner concluded with the piece of bacon undiminished in size, each guest having refused. As the guests left the tent General Lee turned to Ephraim, and said in a low voice:

"Ephraim, we have another cabbage, have we not?"

The answer was, "Yes, sah, Mass Bob. We's got anudder cabbage, sah."

"Then, Ephraim," said the General, "save the piece of bacon to cook with that cabbage."

The prompt and decisive reply was, "No, sah, Mass Bob, I can't do dat! I jis' borrow dat piece of bacon for seasonin' from a friend ober dar in Richmon', and I done gib up my parole ob honor dat I'll gib him back dat same bacon what I borrow."

General Lee left the tent without comment, and the bacon was returned.

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For the Little People

Freddie, His Finger, and the Firecracker

By Edgar Wade Abbot

(*Being a Tale*

of the Fourth of July)

This tale is a story of July the fourth,
And the trouble that happened to Freddie:
Who held in his hand a great big piece of punk,
And said, "Are you fellows all ready?"

And this is his finger done up in a rag!
I tell you it takes lots of spunk
Not to howl and get mad when you touch off your thumb
(Instead of the cracker), with punk.

❀

A Dispute in Cloudland

By Katharine Newbold Birdsall

There was strife and discord in the sky. Perhaps the little cloudlets had awakened in a bad humor that morning. When Father Sun made his appearance the naughty children were huddled together, and refused to listen to reason when he told them to run off to study. They huddled so close together that he could catch no glimpse whatsoever of the hemisphere of which he had charge. With one of his most powerful rays he tried to catch one or two cloudlets to chastise them, but they scurried out of his reach and chased each other rapidly over the sky.

Then Father Sun could see the earth, and he smiled and beamed on the people; many mortal children awoke to cry out: "There, the sun is shining beautifully! We can have a fine time out-of-doors to-day;" and their faces reflected the beams and smiles of the sun. The flowers nodded their heads joyfully in recognition of Father Sun's rays; the harebell rang his merriest tune; the dog-violet barked gleefully; and the anemone wiped a dew-tear from her eye, and slowly straightened her stem. The brook sang sweetly, winding its way over the stones and pebbles; the grass looked greener than ever, and the puddles called joyfully to be taken back to the sky from whence they came. The sun rose higher and higher in the heavens, doing all the good he could to those on earth; but the mortals knew not why they were so happy.

But the naughty cloud children: they chased one another across the sky until they were tired out, instead of pursuing their duties in life, and were cross and peevish in consequence. Frowns appeared on their little white brows, and they disputed until they were very angry. One said he was larger than another; this so angered the other that in a moment he had struck his brother. Then all took part in the quarrel and crying, and fought until the children on earth looked dejectedly out of their windows, exclaiming: "Oh, dear! It's commencing to rain; we can have no more fun, but must stay in the house all day. Oh, dear! Why can't the sun come out and the rain stay away?"

Father Sun could not smile for the little mortals, although he tried his best, for the naughty cloudlets refused to let him pass, or stop their quarreling. One of the largest teased the little ones until many were sobbing pitifully and refused to be pacified by the peacemaking sun.

Suddenly they stopped their crying, drew apart to another portion of the sky, and were in deep consultation.

Then the people of the earth held out their hands and exclaimed: "Why, it's not raining. I wonder if it has stopped for good; it is doubtful, though, for there are some very black clouds that look untrustworthy."

At this the little cloudlets who had been teased by their large brother hurried after him, and what a drubbing they gave him—until he cried much harder than his little brothers and sisters had done. The people on the earth ran indoors again, but called to one another: "Wait a few minutes; this is the clearing-up shower. The sun will soon be out again and will dry up the wet."

Sure enough; when the cloudlets deemed the big brother had been sufficiently punished, they stopped their persecution, and all went quietly off to their studies: some to learn to dance gracefully across the sky; others to learn fancy-work, and how to fringe the edges of their gowns; others to learn to catch and reflect their father's smiles, and still others to learn how to cry softly and steadily when rain should be needed on earth.

Then Father Sun came forth again, and caught the lingering tear-drops of the cloudlets with his beaming smiles and transformed them into a rainbow; and, stooping low, he slowly gathered up his darlings' tears from the earth and stored them in the sky for future use.

Then all human beings were happy with their rainbow of promise, and went on their ways rejoicing with bright and gladsome hearts, saying, "Surely every cloud has a silver lining."

❀

The Traveling Calf

It was a festive little calf
That left his home behind,
And went a-traveling to improve
His somewhat bovine mind.

He walked into his master's home,
And took a glance about;
But not a thing did he see there
That he could quite make out.

And when he felt his appetite
Beginning for to grow,
He tried to eat the buds that on
The papered wall did blow.

But finding that this diet was
A disappointment sore,
He tried to taste the carpet greens
Upon the parlor floor.

But these he found were quite as vain;
And so it came to pass
He saw 'twas better far for him
To go again to grass,

And leave to other creatures, quite
Distinct from his own kind,
The task of traveling to improve
A somewhat bovine mind.

—*Harper's Young People.*

❀

He Learned How

This story was told of a dog the other day: He was very fond of one member of the family in which he lived, and was never so happy as when near him. He would lie outside the door of his favorite's room, though there was a rule against his being in the house. Again and again he was driven out-of-doors, but managed to get back to the rug outside this particular door. To get to this door the dog had to cross a piece of oilcloth. Whenever he was heard crossing this oilcloth whoever heard him would at once drive him out-of-doors. At last it was found that he would get to this door without being heard. He was watched. It was found that he would walk naturally until he came to this piece of oilcloth; then he would walk on the ball of his foot, so that his nails would not touch the oilcloth and make a noise. Was he not clever?

❀

A Quiet Nesting-Place

A gentleman, after he had entered a pew in a church at Oxfordshire, England, was surprised to see a partially built nest on the ledge for the hymn and prayer books. The gentleman left the pew and watched the little builder. The next Sunday the little nest was finished, and contained five eggs. On the third Sunday the robin mother sat on the eggs during the whole service, not at all disturbed. The next Sunday the father and mother robin, feeling sure of the protection of the congregation, fed the five little birds in the nest, flying in and out of the open window. The bird family prospered, apparently, and flew out into the great world very happy, after their quiet nesting-time.

❀

The Lighthouse Dog

The Lewiston "Journal" tells this story of a dog:

"A dog owned by Captain Orcutt, keeper of the Wood Island light, has become famous this week. It is customary for passing steamers to salute the light, and the keeper returns it by ringing the bell. The other day a tug whistled three times. The captain did not hear it, but the dog did. He ran to the door and tried to attract the captain's attention by howling. Failing to do this, he ran away, and then came a second time, with no better result. Then he decided to attend to the matter himself, so he seized the rope, which hangs outside, between his teeth and began to rung the bell."

❀

He Was Right

Teacher (to new pupil)—What is your last name, my little man?

New Pupil—Tommy.

Teacher—What is your full name?

New Pupil—Tommy Jones.

Teacher—Then Jones is your last name?

Tommy—No, it isn't. When I was born my name was Jones, and they didn't give me the other name for a month afterwards.—*Brooklyn Life.*

❀

A Poser for Papa

"Papa," said little Katie, "do you know how high those clouds are?"

"No, child," answered her father, with an indulgent smile.

"Well," said Katie, regarding them with critical eye, "I do. They're cirrus clouds, and they're about three miles and a half high. You didn't have very good schools when you was little, did you, papa?"—*Chicago Tribune.*

❀

No Fool of a Cat

The smartest cat in Maine is supposed to reside in Brooklin. His owner writes the "Journal" the following example of his intelligence: "My hens got out of their yard, and Thomas was seen marching them back into custody in regular order. He could not repair the break in the yard fence, but put himself in the gap till it was mended."—*Augusta (Me.) Journal.*

❀

A Prediction

"My hair's black now," said Tommy. "But just you wait. After I've been at the seashore a week or two, it'll be sandy."—*Harper's Young People.*

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The Life of Christ[1]

IV.—John the Baptist

By Lyman Abbott

In the history of religion two very distinct and somewhat antagonistic tendencies have been observable. One class of minds are inclined to look at life from the standpoint of God, the other class of minds from the standpoint of man. If this statement seems vague, let the reader consider its meaning from the illustrations which follow. Both classes of religious teachers have in mind the same great end, namely, bringing the soul of man into fellowship and unity with God. But they approach this problem of the spiritual life from different directions and in a different spirit. The one class seek to bring God down to man; they undertake to mediate between God and man. In theology they are Calvinistic or Augustinian, and their endeavor is as teachers to reveal the character and law and government of God. In church life they are ecclesiastical; they become priests and sacramentarians through the temple, the altar, the sacrifice; they seek to bring the divine life into the souls of men. This class is in danger of overexalting the symbol, though sometimes that symbol is a ceremonial and sometimes it is a creed. To believe the creed or to accept the ceremonial is the condition of receiving the divine life.

The other school approaches the same problem, but from the other direction. They attempt to lift man up to God; their fundamental doctrine is that God is a righteous person, and that it is possible for man to become at one with God only by becoming a righteous person. They dwell, therefore, chiefly on law and duty, they put little stress on creeds and ceremonies, and even in time abolish them altogether. In theology they are Arminian, holding in philosophy to the freedom of the will, and in religion to the possibility and the necessity of fulfilling the laws of righteousness. They are preachers, rarely or never priests. If the necessity of their profession makes them both priests and preachers, the latter function is the one which seems of first importance to them. The pulpit is more than the altar; the sermon is more than the sacrifice. The danger into which this school is liable to fall is that of making religion a merely ethical system, of making righteousness a series of laws external to man, of making obedience formal rather than spiritual, and, perhaps chief danger of all, of spurring men on to great endeavor without equipping them with commensurate spiritual endowment.

Both of these tendencies are clearly discernible in Old Testament history. One is seen in the priesthood, the other in the prophetic order. The priesthood laid stress on the temple, the feasts, the ceremonies, the sacrifices. Their notion of religion comes to its culmination in the Book of Leviticus, which modern criticism has shown to be the product of a post-Mosaic age, the ripened result of a priestly system which had been in operation for centuries. The prophetic order, on the other hand, attached little value to sacrifices and ceremonies, and sometimes scouted them altogether. The spirit of this order is well interpreted in the first chapter of Isaiah, a prophet whose temper somewhat resembles that of Martin Luther. Occasionally a great genius arises, like the second Isaiah, who combines both messages in one, laying all the stress which the prophets have laid on the necessity of righteousness and character, and all the stress which the priests have laid on the inflowing of a divine life into the souls of men.

To this order of prophets—that is, to this class of minds, for the prophets were not an ecclesiastical order—belonged John the Baptizer, the second cousin of Jesus. His appearance recalled that of Elijah, whom he resembled alike in the suddenness of his public apparition, in the sternness of his message, in his simple habits, and in his uncouth appearance. He wore a rough garment of camel's hair about his person, and lived for the most part on the locusts which even to this day are caught and ground up, serving the poorest class of peasants with a substitute for flour, and on wild honey, which was often found in the crevices of the rocks and in holes in the trees. He had been educated, probably, for the priesthood, to which his father belonged, but, disgusted with the corruptions of the church, like Luther, he had come out from it. His message was a repetition of that of the first Isaiah, of the prophet Amos, and of the prophet Micah. In the intensity of his zeal, the sincerity of his speech, and the unfeigned horror of a righteous conscience against the formal and fictitious religion, he had all the strength of the ancient prophets. His message was like this: What doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God? When the multitude thronged about him, attracted by his rugged features and yet more rugged preaching, he told them that they were not to think themselves better than the pagans because they were children of Abraham; God could raise up out of the stones children of Abraham more amenable to the divine influence than they were. When a delegation from the Sanhedrim came down to inquire into his ministry, he repudiated all other authority than that which the mere truth of his utterance possessed; but when the people, stirred by his words, desired to know what they should do to flee from the wrath which he prophesied, he had at first no other message to give them than that of the first Isaiah, "Wash you, make you clean, put away the evil of your doings from before my eyes." He had no message for them of divine help.[1] In this respect his preaching was a preparation for the more hopeful and inspiring message of the Christ. He seems, however, to have prepared himself by his preaching for that better message. Before Christ's baptism he was a preacher of the law; after Christ's baptism he became a preacher of the Gospel.[2] If, as is probable, his preaching, recorded in John's Gospel, occurred about the Day of Atonement, his figure, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world," could not have been misunderstood by the people. Both he and his auditors must have had in mind the scapegoat on which the sins of the people were symbolically laid on the great Day of Atonement, and by which they were borne off into the wilderness to be known no more.[3] Thus John the Baptizer is the last preacher of the law and the first herald of the Gospel, and therefore greater than the greatest in the history of the past, yet less than the least in the Church of the future.[4]

[1] Bible Study Lesson 4. Luke i., 5-25, 57-80—iii., 1-18; Matthew iii., 1-12; John i., 19-36.

[1] Luke iii., 10-14.
[2] See John i., 29-36.
[3] Leviticus, chapter xvi.
[4] Matthew xi., 11.

Pathos of the Past

We stand and look the ages in the face—
The gnarl, worn ages that will ever be.
'Mid proud, majestic lines we yet can trace
The pathos of the past; as plainly see
The sacrificial waste of blood and race
For us. They for us. For unborn races we.
While we have lights set all along the way,
Their past in thick tradition-folds was hid;
Though in each soul there gleamed once forceful ray,
They knew not why it gleamed, nor why it chid
Their evil deeds. But we know, and see to-day
That when He said they knew not what they did,
Forgiven were the peoples of the past,
While time was set to bring the good at last.

—*Boston Journal.*

One gift well given is as good as a thousand; a thousand gifts ill given are hardly better than none.—*Dean Stanley.*

Set yourself earnestly to see what you were made to do, and then set yourself earnestly to do it; and the loftier your purpose is, the more sure you will be to make the world richer with every enrichment of yourself.—*Phillips Brooks.*

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The Religious World

Federation of East Side Workers

"One of the Greatest Charities of Modern Times" is the phrase in which the Federation of East Side Workers was recently described by one who knew it perhaps as well as any one could. We publish below the provisional suggestions for the plan of federation prepared by the Committee. Those connected with it represent various charities and religious denominations. They are organized in the recognition of the fact that if the problem of the city is ever to be solved all minor differences must be dropped, and there must be union among all who discern the importance of the great work. Of those who sign this paper one is a Presbyterian minister with decidedly conservative tendencies, one is a Unitarian, one an Episcopalian, one a Jew, one a Baptist, two others Presbyterians, and there are two concerning whose religious affiliations we are ignorant. These East Side workers are already realizing Christian union, and showing that all are really Christians who do the work of Christ. Without further comment we present in full this provisional plan of federation. It is as follows:

Without surrendering our allegiance to the religious body or charitable society with which we may be connected, the representatives of the churches, synagogues, and benevolent organizations laboring in lower New York believe that the time has come for a closer co-operation among the workers than at present exists. To secure that end, a committee known as the Committee of East Side Workers shall be appointed, consisting of the pastor, priest, or rabbi, and one member of every church and congregation, and the President and an accredited representative from each benevolent society, desiring to co-operate in this manner, having its field of labor south of Fourteenth Street and east of Broadway. The duty of this general Committee shall be to consider the spiritual and temporal needs of the people within this district, with a view to greater efficiency at less expense. To carry out this plan, the appointment of six sub-committees is suggested, as follows:

1. An Executive Committee consisting of the President and Secretary of the general Committee, and five representatives of the co-operating religious bodies or benevolent societies to be chosen by the general Committee. The function of the Executive Committee shall be to carry into effect such plans as shall strengthen the work of the general Committee and increase its usefulness.

2. A Religious Committee to consider the spiritual needs of the district, with a view of reaching every family with religious truth. To prevent unnecessary competition, resulting too often in discord in families, and overlapping of effort causing useless expenditure of time and money, it is recommended that such methods of mutual help be adopted as may be approved by the Committee, as, for example, the exchange of church lists.

3. A Benevolent Committee to consider the temporal needs of the district, with a view of helping every family needing aid and of preventing the pauperization incident to indiscriminate giving and lack of co-operation. Self-help shall be the goal constantly kept in view, with direct relief as the last resort.

4. A Building Committee to secure a suitable building, as near the center of the district as practicable, to be occupied by branches of the several co-operating societies, the expense of which shall be borne by the societies in such proportion as the Committee may decide.

5. A Lecture Committee to provide courses of lectures each winter for the working people, in such places as may seem best, on topics relating to the different phases of their life, including the care of the home, the training of children, the relation of capital and labor, wages, rent, improved dwellings, temperance, etc.

6. A Sanitation Committee to study the question of tenement-house reform in this city and in other cities, to aid in enforcing the sanitary laws already on the statute-books, to suggest needed reforms, to create a public interest in favor of improved dwellings, public baths, and small parks in this part of the city, and generally to consider all questions relating to the health and comfort of the people among whom we labor.

(Signed by)

Rev. John B. Devins, Hope Chapel, New York Employment Society.
Mrs. Charles R. Lowell, Charity Organization Society.
Mr. John Seely Ward, Jr., Brotherhood of St. Andrew.
Mr. Nathaniel S. Rosenau, United Hebrew Charities.
Rev. Daniel H. Overton, Emanuel Chapel (Presbyterian).
Mr. J. Lloyd Thomas, Industrial Christian Alliance.
Rev. J. G. Thoms, Mariners' Temple (Baptist).
Rev W. T. Elsing, DeWitt Chapel, City Mission Society.
Rev. Daniel Redmond, Wilson Mission.

Simultaneous Meetings for Home Missions

The last General Assembly at Saratoga did some things which to those outside seem unworthy and even childish; it must not be supposed, however, that it took no wise action. Among the good things there decided upon was the unanimous and hearty vote given to the recommendation that all the Presbyteries hold simultaneous meetings in the interests of Home Missions. The object of these meetings is to awaken the entire Church to a sense of the importance of the "Home work." The meetings are to be held during the week, or two weeks, preceding the annual collection for that cause. They will probably be in the week preceding the Sabbath designed for taking the annual collection, and it is intended that each meeting should be addressed by a minister and an elder from other churches. Then when the collection is to be taken each minister will appear in his own pulpit, where it is presumed that he will present the same address which he has before given in another church. The plan may be so extended as to include a general exchange of all pastors on the Sabbath preceding the collection. This is very wise. The custom of depending upon Secretaries for service of this kind is not a good one. The Secretaries are overworked; the calls upon them are too many. Furthermore, the pastors usually present the cause better. They are not better informed concerning the facts, but they know better how to reach their own people. One of the best means of promoting a missionary revival would be a more general exchange of pulpits when the various missionary objects are presented.

Doubtful Dignities

The season for conferring honorary degrees is now about over. "The Song of Degrees" is now heard in the land. Most of the colleges have had their commencements, and usually in proportion to the insignificance of the institution has been the number of such "honors" conferred. Especially is this true in regard to Doctors of Divinity. If that title has any value at all, it is when it is given to those who have proved themselves, by their studies and contributions to theological science, worthy of special mention in the Church. But on every hand the degree is awarded without the least regard to the worthiness of the recipient. It is no uncommon thing for mediocre men to inspire a petition to some college not overburdened with conscience, asking for the honor. We have known that to be done again and again. It is well known that the degree has been practically purchased in many instances from institutions which ought not to have the privilege of conferring any such distinctions. Instead of being an honor, the way in which the degree is often conferred has been a scandal, and the better class of colleges and universities are now much more careful than formerly. Many grant but one in the course of the year, and in each case for distinguished theological scholarship. This is as it should be. For instance, Adelbert University, at Cleveland, conferred but one such honor at its last commencement, and that was given to Professor Williston Walker, of Hartford Theological Seminary, whom all recognize as worthy to receive it because of his scholarly works on Congregational history. Some English ministers, with greater desire for prominence than consecration to Christ, have sought among our colleges a consideration which they could not get in their own country. This has been the occasion of much unpleasant comment in scholarly circles in England. More than once the writer has been asked if he knew how certain persons secured their "titles." He has not been able to answer definitely, but has often been morally certain that if the whole truth were known it would reflect credit neither upon the American institution nor the English recipient. It is a cause for real gratitude that the number of degrees given by our colleges is diminishing, and we may hope that in the future they will be still more limited. At present the two letters "D.D." may probably in the majority of cases be said to stand for "Doubtful Dignity."

Unoccupied Mission Fields

The Rev. James Douglass, of London, is contributing to the "Missionary Review" an interesting and valuable series of articles on "The Unoccupied Mission Fields of the World." Those which he has last described are Mongolia, Ili, Nepal and Bhotan, Afghanistan and Beloochistan, Siberia, Annam, Tonquin, Lower Cochin China, the Philippine Islands and Cambodia, and Arabia. These fields are described in one article, and they give a startling impression of the vast regions hardly yet touched by the influences of the Gospel. Into some of these fields occasional missionaries have already penetrated, and in some of them the Roman Catholics have been at work; but they are relatively unoccupied, and the figures given by Mr. Douglass justify the use of the word "unoccupied." In Mongolia, James Gilmour, one of the greatest missionaries and noblest heroes of modern times, did a glorious work, but at present there are no Protestant missionaries in that population, which is reckoned at two millions. The Roman Catholics are at work in a part of this district, but most of the people are entirely without Christian influences. Ili comprehends what is generally known as Sungaria and Chinese

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Turkistan, a district populated by a confusion of races. Dr. Lansdell calls it "an *olla podrida* of races, languages, and religions." The population of Sungaria is about two millions, and that of Chinese Turkistan probably about another two millions. The moral condition of these people is exceedingly depraved, and what religion they have is chiefly Mohammedan. There was a time when this whole district of Asia was pervaded by Christian influences, but they were literally stamped out by brute force, and for centuries it was unsafe for one bearing the Christian name to travel in the land. Things have changed, and Mohammedanism is no longer the creed of the Governors. Roman Catholics are already at work, and the gate of opportunity is wide open to Protestants. The population of Nepal is between two and three millions, and the majority are Hindu in faith and descent. The area of Bhotan is much smaller than that of Nepal, but its population is somewhat larger, being probably over three millions. The people are said to be a fine race, ingenious in the construction of their houses and in other manual labor. The prevailing religion is Buddhism. Afghanistan and Beloochistan are practically one field. The Afghans are a fierce and military race, and Mohammedanism of the most fanatical type prevails. The population is between six and seven millions. Siberia, which is an immense territory, has a population of between five and six millions. The Greek Church there is described as "horribly dead," a mere mumble of confession and sacrament. One great preacher of the cross has repeatedly traversed the Siberian desert—Dr. Baedeker; but he is now an old man and cannot much longer continue his work. Annam is a kingdom of six millions, and Tonquin another with a population of twelve millions. These, with Lower Cochin China, the Philippine Islands, and Cambodia, have among them a few Roman Catholics, but the majority of the population are in total spiritual darkness. Arabia, too, we are told, is now entirely without Gospel agencies. The mention of these names and of the population inhabiting these districts gives a hint of the work which remains to be done before the world can be said to be even nominally Christian. Into most of these lands heroic missionaries have penetrated, but they have not been able to continue their work. Science and commerce and the spread of the sway of European governments are all combining to make the working of these fields much easier than formerly. They will not long be unoccupied, but when all that science and commerce can do has been done it will remain true that the men who alone can do the work which waits to be done will be men of heroic stature both intellectually and spiritually.

Missions Among the American Indians

While we are speaking of the unoccupied mission fields of the world, it is interesting to turn to the achievements of the long line of faithful and consecrated workers who have done such splendid service among the American Indians. Among those most to be commended we must not fail to include the early Roman Catholic missionaries. As the Rev. Edgerton R. Young, himself one of the noblest of missionary heroes, says: "Fearlessly and cheerfully they trod the then unknown wilderness for hundreds of miles that they might reach the forest retreats of the fierce Mohawk, the timid and disheartened Huron, or the bloody, and then almost always victorious, Iroquois. Where the pestilence raged among these savage tribes these priests of Rome seemed almost ubiquitous. Utterly devoid of all fear, and apparently proof against contagion, they went where death held high carnival, that they might, as they fondly imagined, by performing their simple rites of baptism and making the sign of the cross, open the portals of heaven to the expiring victims of smallpox or other loathsome diseases." The Protestant missions to the Indians are of a later date. Among those most devoted have been the Moravians, although no abiding results remain to tell us of their work. The Methodist Church of Canada has done much for the Indians. The Hudson Bay Company was expressly ordered to look after the spiritual interests of the Indians, and in compliance with this command, until a recent date, many missions of the different churches were in part sustained by grants of money from this corporation. Among those most successful in this field may be named the Rev. Peter Jones, a native, who was converted in 1823; John Sunday, another remarkable convert, and a man whose influence among his own people was great. From being one of the most depraved of savages he became one of the most consecrated of Christians. The story of his conversion is almost as striking as that of St. Paul. Another Indian convert who had much influence was Henry Steinheur, and still another the Rev. James Evans. The Rev. Edgerton Young, in writing of these men who have done so much for the Indians of Canada, has failed to mention his own name, but few men of our time or of any time have done more for the advancement of the kingdom among the Indians than Mr. Young. This is but part of the story. If we were to turn to the Pacific Northwest, we should find other romantic and heroic histories. The work, for instance, which the Rev. Cushing Eells and Dr. Marcus Whitman accomplished—the one among the Indians themselves, and the other in retaining the Northwest Territory to the American Union—is one of the most thrilling passages in the annals of modern times, but the story is too long to be more than mentioned here.

The Grindelwald Conferences

It will not be the fault of the indefatigable Rev. H. S. Lunn, M.D., if Grindelwald is not almost as famous as a religious and educational center in Europe as Chautauqua is in the United States. For several years Dr. Lunn has organized excursions from Great Britain which have mingled pleasure, entertainment, mental instruction, and religious inspiration with the advantages of travel in the midst of the most glorious scenery of Europe. Last year the meetings were held at Lucerne because a fire had destroyed the hotels at Grindelwald, but this year they return. The meetings are held from July 1 until the middle of September. The plan in most instances is to have addresses in the evenings, and leave the day free for sightseeing. The Conference on Social Problems is July 14–28; that on Reunion and Church Problems July 29 to August 10; Educational, Scientific, and Literary, August 11 to September 7; and that on Historical and Political subjects, whose special topic will be "Switzerland an Object-Lesson in Democracy for Europe," will extend until the 17th of September. We shall not try at this time to give the details of these Conferences. Those who are in the vicinity of Grindelwald will, without doubt, find them full of interest. Among those whose names we see as already engaged to be present are: Pastor Theodore Monod, of Paris, W. T. Stead, Mrs. Sheldon Amos, Newman Hall, Professor Shuttleworth, the Dean of Bristol, Dr. J. Monro Gibson, Sir B. W. Richardson, Mr. Edward Whymper, the famous mountaineer; Hugh Price Hughes, the Rev. C. A. Berry, D.D., and many others equally prominent.

The Nonconformist Conscience

One of the most encouraging signs of progress in recent years is known as "The Nonconformist Conscience." The phrase is distinctly English, and has relation to the Puritanism of the Nonconformists; but others than the descendants of the Puritans have proved themselves to possess this most desirable quality. When the Prince of Wales so disgraced himself and the throne to which he is heir as to go about among the English nobility carrying with him a gambler's kit, a large part of the English people rose in denunciation; and when, soon after, Albert Edward visited one of the northern cities, he rode under a banner bearing the inscription: "A welcome to our Prince; but no welcome to gamblers." The effect of the Nonconformist Conscience in the celebrated case of Sir Charles Dilke, and perhaps even still more in that of Mr. Parnell, is well known. It has just been manifesting itself again. Lord Rosebery, the English Prime Minister, is the owner of the horse that has lately won in the famous Derby race. The scenes enacted about the race-track were a disgrace to any civilized land. Lord Rosebery himself once described politics as "a living and ennobling effort to carry into practical life the principles of a higher morality." He has had his own words thrown back at him from countless platforms, pulpits, and newspaper offices during the last few weeks. So far as he is himself concerned, his motives have been honorable, but the spectacle of the English Prime Minister as leader of the racing fraternity of the Kingdom is not edifying, and we do not wonder that the Nonconformist Conscience has again made itself manifest.

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Books and Authors

Comparative Administrative Law[1]

Professor Goodnow, of Columbia College, has given us in the two volumes on the above subject the first treatise in which the administrative law of the United States has received anything like adequate treatment. Indeed, there is nothing upon the subject in any language which takes so broad a view of the whole field, and none of the foreign works upon administration in their own countries have been translated, to our knowledge, into English.

Professor Goodnow's treatment is both practical and theoretical, and, while not designed for the practicing lawyer, will be eminently serviceable for any one connected with law or politics in a professional way. The needs of the student of the principles of government hold first place, and the work itself makes no pretense to being a detailed account of the administrative systems of the countries with which it concerns itself. It searches rather for the points of likeness and difference in modern administrative systems, in order that, by such study, proper knowledge may be obtained of the adaptability of certain administrative methods and the improvement thereby of much present unsuccessful administrative action. In its nature government is one, but in its life there are many forms. Therefore the varieties of administrative action, as obtaining in the chief civilized countries of the world, must be studied, not only in their direction, but also in their historical and social connections. The administration of one country cannot be transported bodily or even in part to another country, for it is not merely the business side of a government which administration touches. The state is a body politic, and its administration is an organic part of its life. Principles are general, concrete methods particular and local. In an age like the present, when such demands are made upon the administrative side of the governmental activity, it is becoming more and more necessary, both for students and for practical legislators, that a fuller knowledge be obtained of administrative law and science. This can best be done by a comparison of our own with foreign administrative methods. Such comparison is easy for the American student, because of the large and important literature which has grown up in France and Germany upon foreign administrative law. In this literature there is to be found almost the only scientific presentation of the subject. In his application of these principles to English and American law, Professor Goodnow has done virgin work, for we have absolutely nothing corresponding to the writings of Block, Ducrocq, Aucoc, Sarwey, Stengel, Laband, Meyer, Laferrière, and others. The thoroughness with which Professor Goodnow has completed this part of his task may be inferred from the table of nearly four hundred and fifty cases taken from the various State reports and reports of the United States Circuit and Supreme Courts. The use made of these cases is evident throughout the entire work.

The first volume, which treats of administrative organization, is divided into three books, respectively discussing the separation of governmental functions, the central administration, and the local administration. The second volume, upon the legal relations, is likewise divided into three books, discussing the law and the officers, the administration in action, and the control over the administration. Throughout the work the term administration is used to indicate the activity of the government in all its forms, exclusive of the activity of the legislature and the courts. This activity extends itself to the administration of foreign relations, of military affairs, of judicial affairs, of financial affairs, and of internal affairs.

The importance of administrative organization as a subject of no less consequence than the rules of administrative action is evident from the fact that one volume is given up to its discussion. Yet it is neither so new nor is its literature so scanty. Many phases of the subject have been treated in well-known works. Professor Goodnow's examination is intensive in the study of the relation of the executive to other authorities, and extensive in the study of the territorial distribution of administrative functions. In discussing the administration of the various countries he follows a definite order, beginning with the executive and then passing to the executive councils, the heads of departments, the rural and municipal organization. Constitutional and historical questions are usually left in the background, although neither have been entirely eliminated.

In turning to the second volume we have what is in many respects the most valuable contribution to the subject, if distinction in value may be made in a work every chapter of which is an important addition to the scientific treatment of administration. Perhaps it would be better to say that the second volume represents the most original portion of the work, inasmuch as large parts of it are now for the first time presented, and the laws regarding many fundamental legal administrative relations are brought for the first time into their proper relation to the whole subject. As a digest of legal decisions it is invaluable, and nowhere more notably than in the first one hundred pages, wherein is discussed the law of officers. This mainly concerns the legal aspects of office-holding in the United States, and the information contained therein would be beneficial to every office-holder and office-seeker. Professor Goodnow does not often express a personal opinion regarding the subject under examination, but occasionally he breaks from his accustomed rule, and when he does so his suggestions are generally sensible and weighty. He thinks that civil service examinations should bear a closer relation to the duties of the office, and that public opinion should be cultivated "up to the point where it will not permit wholesale changes of personnel in the highest branches of the service not wholly political in character" (II., p. 61). Again, in commenting on the moral duties of officers, he says that, no matter how strong the disciplinary powers or how large the official criminal code, such duties will never be well performed unless there have grown up in the civil service "an *esprit du corps* similar to that which is found in the military service, and which forbids an officer to be guilty of conduct which is unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" (II., 82).

The style of the work is often too compact and hard. An undoubted effort has been made to avoid tautology and the use of more words than are absolutely necessary. Every sentence has apparently been scrutinized that only one, and that the exact, meaning be conveyed. The presentation is not, therefore, vivacious; it is confessedly dry. But this will be no drawback to those for whom the work is designed. Its very compactness adds to its value as a work to be mastered.

We are not inclined to take *The Unknown Life of Jesus the Christ* (C. W. Dillingham, New York) very seriously. The author, Nicholas Notovitch, is unknown to fame. So are the translators, J. H. Connolly and L. Landsberg. There is no endeavor to give currency to the story of the discovery of this new life of Jesus, and it reads very like an unpublished chapter from the adventures of Baron Munchausen. According to this story, the author wanders over the Himalaya Mountains into Central Asia, hears of a manuscript story of one Issa, comes upon a Buddhist convent where the manuscript is to be found, conveniently breaks his leg so as to be laid up in this convent, and while there has the "Life" read to him and transcribes it. According to this "Life," Issa was born in Israel, traveled and taught in India, returned to Israel, and there, despite the love of his people, including "the priests and elders," was put to death by Pilate. Subsequently, his tomb becoming an object of reverence to his disciples, the body was removed by Pilate, whence grew up the story of the resurrection. The author, in his preface, invites the skeptics to equip a scientific expedition to Central Asia to verify his account. Until either this is done, or some other means are taken to verify the narrative, we fear it will be regarded by the suspicious as a not very plausible hoax. Another translation of the story is afforded by F. Marion Crawford and published by Macmillan & Co., but neither author nor publishers

[1] *Comparative Administrative Law: An Analysis of the Administrative Systems, National and Local, of the United States, England, France, and Germany.* By Frank J. Goodnow, of Columbia College. Vol. I. Organization. Vol. II. Legal Relations. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

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vouch for the authenticity of the "Life," or give any account of the original discoverer.

The group of very useful volumes teaching people how to recognize the flowers of the fields and the woods has recently received two additions. One of these is a little book entitled *A Bunch of Wild Flowers for Children*, by Ida Prentiss Whitcomb (A. D. F. Randolph & Co., New York). The author has arranged the common wild flowers, traced their family resemblances, and described them succinctly but effectively in a series of brief chapters with outline illustrations which greatly aid the eye and supplement the descriptions of the flowers. The book is so small, so simple, and so direct in style that it is eminently fitted to be the companion of children in their out-of-door life. A larger volume, by E. M. Hardinge, is a chronicle of the floral year, under the title *With the Wild Flowers from Pussy-Willow to Thistledown*. (The Baker & Taylor Company, New York.) The author follows closely in the line of several predecessors, but the book has a method of its own, and, while it necessarily covers ground which has already been traversed for the same ends, it has many fresh things to say, and, above all, it has freshness of interest. Its points of outlook differ from those taken in the other books of the same kind.

Works on such subjects as that of *Ancient Ships* are often more voluminous than valuable, but Mr. Cecil Torr's has the advantage of being tersely phrased and of being founded on the latest and best evidence, both written and material. The author assumes that ancient shipping means the period between 1000 B.C. and 1000 A.D., and, whether he treats of Egyptian, Phœnician, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, or other vessels, his narration is always clear and instructive. After considering boats propelled by oars, he treats of the materials of ship-building—timber, tar, paint, wax, and metal; then of the structure of the hull, the keel, ribs, skin, waling-pieces, portholes, beams, upper and lower decking, ballast, and bilge. Following this comes the description of anchors, cables, and steering-gear, and lastly the rigging. The work is not only interesting to the scholar or antiquarian, but also to the general reader. The publisher's part leaves nothing to be desired. The print, whether of English or Greek text, is singularly clear, and seldom is such superb paper used save in *éditions de luxe*. (Macmillan & Co., New York, for the Cambridge University Press.)

The late Dr. Adolph Saphir was born a Hungarian Jew, but became a professing Christian in boyhood, at the same time, almost, as Dr. Alfred Edersheim, with whom he escaped from Austria. Dr. Saphir's long ministry testified to his zeal and thorough attachment to the Gospel of Jesus. His chief power, which distinguished him, has been expressed in the words which his biographer has chosen for the head of his title-page, "Mighty in the Scriptures." *A Memoir of Adolph Saphir, D.D.*, by the Rev. Gavin Carlyle, M.A., affords us complete account of the career of this man of God. From it we find proven our former idea of Dr. Saphir, that he was a person of deep spiritual capacity, perfect in his sincerity, and with little sympathy with the intellectual side of the Christian religion. While Mr. Carlyle's biography is comprehensive, as we have already intimated, it is to be regretted that it is not written in better English. (Fleming H. Revell Company, New York.)

Mr. Andrew Jukes is a well-known writer of a school now surely passing out of existence. His *Order and Connection of the Church's Teaching as Set Forth in the Arrangement of the Epistles and Gospels Throughout the Year* will prove a useful book to many in the Episcopal Church, but for many of these its usefulness will be lessened by a certain mystical and arbitrary method of interpretation used by the author. Had Mr. Jukes recollected the order of the collects, epistles, and gospels in the old office-books, he would have seen that the present arrangement is often the result more of a mechanical allotment than of some positive purpose in teaching, and then he would not have felt so certain that there is a unity of idea in each collocation of collect, epistle, and gospel. In some instances, no doubt, there is such an idea intended, but not always. (T. Whittaker, New York.)

It is a source of gratification to us that our own American scholars are doing such admirable work in editing classics for the use of students in schools and out. The special occasion which has induced this reflection is the appearance of *The Philoctetes of Sophocles*, edited by Frank Pierrepont Graves, Ph.D., Professor in Tufts College. The text is practically Schniedewin's, collated with the Laurentian manuscript. The notes are Professor Graves's own. They, with the introduction, are really just what the ordinary school-boy would need, if he takes up the "Philoctetes" immediately after the "Odyssey" of Homer. (Leach, Shewell & Sanborn, New York.)

Literary Notes

—Mr. Quiller-Couch, it is said, is at work on a new Elizabethan anthology.

—The newest French review is called "La Question de Demain," and is, of course, published in Paris. A recent number contained an interesting article on "International Copyright," and was illustrated with facsimile letters from MM. Dumas, Sardou, Zola, and Camille Doucet.

—It is a pleasure to know that M. Édouard Grenier, the poet, has collected the interesting reminiscences of Alfred de Musset, George Sand, Lamartine, Prosper Merimée, Augier, Sainte-Beuve, and others, which he has been publishing in the "Revue Bleue," and that they will appear in book form under the well-worn title of "Souvenirs Littéraires."

—Mr. Marion Crawford says that while he is neither a theosophist nor a spiritist, mysticism has always appealed strongly to his imagination. In his "Modern Views of Mysticism" in the June "Book Reviews," he "begs that whatever is said here may be judged, if read, without regard to allusions to this and kindred subjects which he has made in novels and purely for purposes of fiction."

—Colorado College is endeavoring to complete its magazine files. It has been thought that in the homes of its friends are old magazines lying idle that would be of great service on the shelves of the new Coburn Library. The College will gladly pay the freight on such gifts. In order that duplication may be avoided, persons desiring to contribute magazines will kindly send lists of the same to Professor Edward S. Parsons, 1326 North Nevada Avenue, Colorado Springs, Colo.

—The original of "Little Billee" in Mr. Du Maurier's delightful "Trilby" is said to be the late Frederick Walker, of whom an appreciative tribute by Mr. Claude Phillips has just appeared in "The Portfolio" for June. The article is illustrated, and the still-life "Mushrooms and Fungi" is not forgotten. Of this picture Mr. Ruskin said, "It entirely beats my dear old William Hunt." Walker's landscapes remind strongly of Millet, but his *genre* work is far inferior to that of the great Barbizon painter.

—José Maria Pereda, the Spanish novelist and essayist, belongs to the vivid school of Caballero, but surpasses his master in landscape-painting and in depicting rustic characters and village scenes. His most delightful book is "El Labor de la Tierruca." Pereda was born in 1834, and his first book, "Escenas Montoñesas," was published thirty years later. He lives quietly in his native village, and will not be cajoled therefrom. Pérez Galdós describes him as swarthy and chestnut-haired, with mustache and imperial genuinely Cervantesque.

—Heinrich von Reder's seventieth birthday has just been celebrated in Munich. His poems have long been favorites of the Fatherlanders, especially of the South Germans. Besides the large volume of his "Gedichte," the best-known collections are his "Forest and Highland," "Red and Blue Blood," and the "Lyric Sketch-book." His most remarkable single poem is the epic "Wotan's Heer." Reder has been as fine a soldier as poet, and now holds the rank of Colonel. He went through the campaigns of 1848, 1866, and 1870 with such bravery as finally to win the only distinction which the great Moltke ever permitted himself to wear constantly—the Iron Cross.

—Our compatriot, Mr. George Beer, has received a great compliment from Mr. Lecky, the historian, in the latter's address on "The Empire" at the Imperial Institute. Speaking of England's colonial policy, Mr. Lecky said: "In imposing commercial restrictions on the colonies we merely acted upon ideas that were then almost universally received, and our commercial code was, on the whole, less illiberal than that of other nations. This has been clearly shown by more than one writer on our side of the Atlantic, but the subject has never been treated with more exhaustive knowledge and more perfect impartiality than by an American writer—Mr. George Beer—whose work on the Commercial Policy of England has recently been published by Columbia College in New York."

—"Pall Mall" says of M. Paul Bourget:

He is one of the youngest men who have ever been welcomed under the dome of the French Institute, but he is a couple of years older than was Pierre Loti when he attained the same honor. Though not yet forty-two, he looks somewhat older, his nervous temperament having told upon his health and given his features a pinched and weary aspect. His profile is clearly cut and keen, and he wears only a mustache, which is curled up almost in military fashion. Unless animated by conversation, his blue eyes give an impression of fatigue, not to say dullness. There is nothing imposing in his stature or bearing. One would not, in short, recognize him at the first glance as a man of genius. Spoilt and *blasé* by the great ladies of fashionable society, he is apt to give himself airs—not of the bumptious and offensive sort, familiar enough in many literary lions, but tinged with a querulous and almost peevish conceit. However, he has got married lately to a very charming woman, Mlle. Minnie David, and domestic life is said to have improved him. He occupies part of a gloomy and quiet house in the Rue Monsieur.

[For list of Books Received see page 31]

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Correspondence

No! You Are Not an Atheist

To the Editors of The Outlook:

Camille Flammarion says: "Men have always thought themselves much more important than they really are in the universal order; they have had the vanity to think that the whole creation was made for them, while in reality the whole creation does not suspect their existence. . . . The heavens and the earth are not two separate creations, as we have had repeated to us thousands and thousands of times. They are only one. The earth is in the heavens. The heavens are infinite space, indefinite expanse, a void without limit; no frontier circumscribes, they have neither beginning nor end, neither top nor bottom, right nor left; there are an infinity of spaces which succeed each other in every direction. The earth is a little material globe placed in this space without support of any kind. . . . The earth is a star in the heavens; it, in company with a great many other globes similar to it, peoples them; it is isolated in them, and all these other globes also float isolated in space. This conception of the universe is a truth which it is absolutely necessary should be well fixed in the mind. . . .

"A multitude of suns, surrounded like ours with a family of which they are the foci and light-givers, float likewise in all parts of space. These suns are the stars with which the fields of heaven are scattered. . . . Continually rising heavens will succeed to heavens, spheres to spheres; after deserts of expanse will open other deserts, after immensities other immensities. . . . The infinite of space opposes itself to the infinite of time. . . . We might float for eternity without ever finding anything before but an eternally open infinite."

These teachings of Flammarion's I believe with my mind as concerns our sun, its attendant planets, and the stars; with faith that is my very life I believe all that lies beyond my senses and my power of thought. To me it is all self-existing and ruled by indwelling laws, laws that have evolved themselves and which are changeless and unchangeable. All space, boundless as it is, is filled with the omnipotence of matter and law. I can see no place or need of any outside force, there being no outside. It hurts, cramps, and limits me to try to think of a limited power, which I can see no place for, as having caused the limitless and boundless. To me the whole is divine, and I feel that the one true religion is to learn, love, and reverently obey the laws of nature, for here it is that the soul and mind of the universe dwells. Bruno was burnt for believing this. I feel sheltered from the same fate by the "everlasting arms" of Science. If this is being an atheist, then I am a most happy and rejoicing one. I beg of you never to say again that you know of no real atheist, for I am one. I am proud to proclaim it.

I have written to let you know that I am an atheist. I think that if you read the "Freethinkers' Magazine" and other liberal works you would find that atheism is far from dead, and that the love of abstract truth between man and man, pure justice between man and man, and love of humanity, is more alive than ever. M. M. T.

See editorial pages for comment on this letter.—THE EDITORS.

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The Connecticut Blue Laws

To the Editors of The Outlook:

I notice in The Outlook of June 2 an article entitled "Things That Are Not So," written by the "Rambler" (of the "National Baptist"). He speaks of "things which have somehow got themselves a place in history, from which it seems impossible to dislodge them." He says: "Here, for example, is this matter of the Blue Laws—of course there never were any Blue Laws. The whole thing was a lie, top, bottom, and sides. And yet every now and then some one speaks of them as though they were a genuine matter of history." He ridicules the idea of any one believing for a moment that any such laws ever existed, and places them in the same category with other fairy fictions.

This article of the "Rambler" surprised me exceedingly. I had heard of the Blue Laws ever since childhood, and never doubted the truth of their existence any more than that the tea was thrown into Boston Harbor, or that the battle of Bunker Hill was fought. From an old time-stained copy of the Boston "Centinel," published in 1815, which we have among our cherished relics, we copy the following extracts from the original "Connecticut Blue Laws:"

"No one shall run of a Sabbath day, or walk in his garden or elsewhere, except reverently to and from church.

"No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds or sweep a house, cut hair or shave, on a Sabbath or fasting day.

"No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath day."

We do not think that a respectable newspaper, as the Boston "Centinel" undoubtedly was, would publish (in the classic language of the "Rambler") "a lie, top, bottom, and sides." Like Mr. Gradgrind, I believe in *facts*, and I fear the Baptist "Rambler" rambled from the truth when he stated that there "never were any Blue Laws."

Perhaps in years to come, in the age of "sweeter manners, purer laws," when graceless zealots shall have ceased fighting for modes of faith, the story of Henry Preserved Smith's trial for heresy will be pronounced "a lie, top, bottom, and sides."

S. R. W.

Marietta, Ohio.

But even respectable newspapers sometimes make mistakes. No doubt there may have been some pretty drastic laws in Colonial days, but the "Rambler" by the phrase "Blue Laws" means a particular set of alleged laws which have been published in "respectable papers" from time to time for many years, but which owe their origin to a certain Hugh Peters. The story of the fraud is well known. If we are not greatly mistaken, the "laws" our correspondent quotes are from the code maliciously invented by Mr. Peters.—THE EDITORS.

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Another Strike Against the Railroads

To the Editors of The Outlook:

Did you ever fail to get a sleeper, in spite of telegraph and telephone, and have in consequence to travel thirty consecutive hours in a plain day-coach, with the mercury in the nineties, the country under a layer of dust, and the non-smoke-consuming engines throwing out a ceaseless cloud of the blackest cinders? If not, you do not know the first stage of the miseries of a nether world. Let me catalogue a few, that the Pullman half may know how the other half travel, and that your influential paper may do its part toward bringing in a better order of things.

Sixty persons left Chicago in the day-coach, including the poor little babies. In less than an hour there was not a reputable-looking person among them all. Every window was open, or we should have died as they died in the Black Hole of Calcutta. As a result, we all changed as by magic from Caucasians to Africans, for there was not a guard for a window, nor a screen of any kind. One water-tank doled out drinking-water—when it did not run dry—and one wash-bowl served men and women alike.

At Buffalo there was a jump from the frying-pan into the fire, for, with added dust and grime, there was not the slightest possibility of so much as washing the hands, and even what space was provided as a "toilet-room" had a door that would not even close! *This* for decent men and women in the car of a rich railroad corporation! It is simply disgraceful. The veriest pig in his sty has more done for his comfort. Anyway, he has something to eat. Not once in the thirty hours did the belated train stop long enough for any one to snatch so much as a sandwich. To be sure, a part of the time there was a dining-car where for the simplest of meals a dollar was extorted; but even if one had dollars in plenty, who could go with such hands and hair and faces into a decent car to eat with decent-appearing people?

One gets tired of the everlasting patience of the average American. One would think he liked to be hungry and dusty and dirty. The great, rich railroad corporations seem to have a terrible horror of the "great unwashed," yet they alone made sixty of them on that villainous ride from Chicago to Boston that heated week in June. I. C. B.

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Comparative Prices

To the Editors of The Outlook:

In your issue of June 9 (page 1049) under the heading "A Convert to Bimetallism," I find a very well stated argument based upon the depreciation of value of wheat in the past twenty-five years. The comparison with wheat as a basis may not, however, be quite fair, and before forming an opinion, or rather before changing the one I now hold, I should like to have a broader basis of fact, and, no doubt, others of your readers whom your advocacy of bimetallism has interested in the subject would also be glad to learn what effect monometallism has had upon prices of the necessaries of life in the period under consideration. Possibly you or some of your readers who have given the subject attention could give a correct list of the prices in, say, New York to-day and twenty-five years ago of the following articles: Beef, pork, butter, cheese, oatmeal, house coal, woolen hosiery, blankets, tweed suitings of medium quality, flannel for underclothing, cotton shirting, sheeting, and prints, shoes and shoe-leather, brick, building-stone, building-lumber of the various qualities, carpenters' and laborers' wages, furniture, carpets, and crockery, giving the wholesale or market prices at the same season of the year. We can then judge better how much more the man who loaned the $1,000 can get for it now than when he lent it twenty-five years ago. G. B. R.

The Aldrich report to the Senate gives the most recent accessible tables of comparative prices in America. The prices are usually those of the New York market. In the absence of New York quotations Boston quotations are given:

	October, 1870.	October, 1891.
Beef	$8 82	$5 65
Pork	8 87	5 00
Butter	35	24
Cheese	12	19
Oats	50	33
Coal	4 75	3 60
Woolen Hosiery	37	17½
Woolen Blankets	71	60
Flannel Underwear	1 66	62
Shoes	1 50	1 05
Shoe-Leather	82	60
Brick	8 50	5 50
Pine Lumber	1 90	1 25
Oak Lumber	32	35
Carpenters' Wages	2 42	2 12
Laborers' Wages	1 12	1 38
Carpets	1 10	72½
Crockery	72	39

It is to be borne in mind that the prices for 1870 are in paper money, which in October was at a premium of 12½ per cent. On the other hand, it is to be borne in mind that prices have fallen with unprecedented rapidity since October, '91. For later statistics, comprehending all important commodities, we would refer to Sauerbeck's paper in the "Journal of the Royal Statistical Society" for last year.—THE EDITORS.

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Episcopal Church Parties

To the Editors of The Outlook:

In noticing the little work by Mr. Temple entitled "The Church in the Prayer-Book," I think you attribute altogether too much importance to the fact that it has a preface by Dr. Hart. Dr. Hart, by indorsing the book, does not do anything more than express his own personal opinions. To say that he "involves the entire House of Bishops in a doctrinal position" is not correct. Dr. Hart happens to be the Secretary of the House of Bishops, but I don't suppose he ever thought himself entitled to speak for it.

It has often occurred to me that the different schools of thought in the Episcopal Church must be confusing to outsiders.

There are the High Churchmen and the Low Churchmen, distinguished by their attitude on the question whether the Apostolic Succession is necessary for a valid ministry. But there is also the "advanced" wing of the High Church party, composed of those who believe, *e. g.*, in Invocation of the Saints, and the duty of receiving the Lord's Supper fasting. The "Living Church" and the "Catholic Champion" are the organs of the "advanced" Churchmen, many of whose views are repudiated by the old High Churchmen as strongly as by any one else.

The Low Church party, whose greatest strength is in Virginia, seems to represent the actual teaching of the Prayer-Book, which is a decidedly Protestant book. And if any party deserves to be called "conservative," that is the one.

The Broad Churchmen are distinguished more than in any other way by their liberal views about the interpretation of the Bible, holding that it should be guided by reason rather than by tradition.

Broad Churchmanship is not absolutely opposed to either High Church or Low Church ideas. One Broad Churchman (like Dr. McConnell, of Philadelphia) may hold the High Church conception of the ministry, while another (like Archdeacon Farrar) may hold Low Church views.

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Notes and Queries

In a recent number you say there is strong evidence for the statement that the Virgin Mary was the mother of other children than the Saviour. What authority is there for the statement, and where can the same be obtained? Was Joseph their father? I am a Catholic and have always believed otherwise, and would be glad to have some light thrown on this matter by your admirable journal. H. J. J.

What we said, May 19, was that, but for a supposed religious interest in maintaining the perpetual virginity of Mary, it would not have been doubted that she had other children besides Jesus. Such is, at all events, the *prima facie* sense of the epithet "first-born," which Matthew's narrative applies to Jesus, as well as the reference to his "brothers" and "sisters." But these expressions are capable of being explained otherwise, and there is no arbiter of the controversy. It is clear, however, that the hypothesis of Jesus having no uterine brothers or

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sisters was of later growth. St. Jerome is the principal advocate of that view in the early times. For an exhaustive discussion of the subject see the introductory pages of Meyer's recent commentary on the Epistle of James.

1. What authority do we have for infant baptism? 2. Was Christ baptized when a child? 3. If so, why was he baptized by John? 4. Why do the Baptists object to children being baptized? 5. Why do Congregationalists and Universalists favor it? M.

1. Infant baptism is one of those practices the authority for which is in the reasonableness of it, rather than in any positive precept or indisputable Apostolic precedent. 2. No. 3. He said that it was in order "to fulfill all righteousness"—that is, for that public self-consecration of which, in seeking baptism, he set a righteous example. 4. Because they require faith on the part of the person baptized as a necessary condition of baptism. The Scripture requires this, at least of persons who are of age to exercise faith. 5. Their reasons would be variously stated. The best statement is that the infant, not yet being detached from the parent into an independent personality of its own, but being so embosomed in the parent's life as to be capable of determination by the parent to Christian discipleship, is a proper subject of that consecration to God of which baptism is the sign and seal.

1. In a late issue, answering a question put as to the eternal duration of punishment, you say: "The notion of the endlessness of evil seems to us both Biblically and philosophically untrue." Won't you please explain, then, the meaning of "eternal damnation"? Is the word eternal here used not the same as when applied to life eternal? Would not the limit of the evil be the limit of the good? 2. How is the fact that such advanced peoples as the Egyptians and Assyrians lost all knowledge of the true God explained? P. M. B.

1. In our judgment, the word "eternal" in the New Testament is used in a literary, not a scientific, sense, meaning an undefined, not a necessarily infinite or eternal, duration. 2. Two explanations are afforded: one, that they never had the knowledge of the true God; the other, that such knowledge was lost through the fall.

Where can I find a list of best books for the reading of children from ten to thirteen years of age?
SCHOOL-TEACHER.

"Reading for the Young" (Library Bureau, Boston) gives an excellent and full list of books for young people, with indications of the suitable ages for each book.

Who is the author of the following lines, and where can they be found:

"So let his great example shine—
Colossus seen of every clime;
Till in all lands, and through all human story,
The path of duty be the way to glory"?
M. P. R.

The last line appears to be borrowed from Tennyson's "Ode to the Duke of Wellington."

Will you please tell me where I can get a book telling the names of flowers of the Rocky Mountains?
A. M. F.

J. M. Coulter's "Manual of the Botany of the Rocky Mountains" might answer your purpose.

In response to a request for information about Mr. Goff, who is so ably acting as counsel for the Lexow Committee, we reprint the following from "Harper's Weekly:"

The Lexow Committee, it will now be agreed by all except its victims, was fortunate in securing the services in this capacity of Mr. John W. Goff, whose professional experience, not less than his capacity and disposition, has especially fitted him for this work. Mr. Goff was born in Ireland, and is descended on both sides from Irish patriots. Fervent patriotism, indeed, led his maternal grandfather to the scaffold in '98, and would have conducted his paternal grandfather to the same end if he had not been wary enough to evade the officers of the law who were in search of him. As a boy Mr. Goff ran away to sea, and spent some time in voyages, bringing up at last, something over twenty years ago, in New York, where he supported himself by doing newspaper work at night while he was studying law in the daytime. He was admitted to the bar in 1876, and has since then devoted himself mainly to criminal practice, having served as Assistant District Attorney, and having once been a candidate for the District Attorneyship. The line of Mr. Goff's practice, as has been said, is particularly conducive to his usefulness as counsel to a committee appointed to investigate the police.

Your correspondent "A. W." asks what great modern romance Dean Stanley refers to when he speaks of the Jewish assemblage in the Temple unanimously proclaiming that they recognized in their high priest Aristobulus III. the living image of his grandfather Aristobulus I. The great modern romance to which the Dean alludes is undoubtedly Scott's "Guy Mannering." The "well-known scene" which, as he says, so closely resembles the incident in Jewish history that he mentions is the recognition of Henry Bertram by the people of Kippletringan. It is said in the romance that, although they had never seen him since he was a child, they knew him at once to be the son of the deceased Godfrey Bertram, of Ellangowan, by the extraordinary resemblance he bore to his father. When Jock Jabos, the postboy, came suddenly on the scene and shouted, "It is auld Ellangowan arisen from the dead," the crowd gathered around, cried out with one accord that they agreed with him, and declared that they all perceived, as did he, the marvelous likeness of the son to the sire. Y. L. M. T.

Can any of your readers tell me where the following lines are to be found, and their continuation:

"We took our work, and went, you see,
To take a friendly cup of tea."

"Sit where you will,
There's draught enough to turn a mill"?

They are fragments from the same poem—we had thought from something of Jane or Ann Taylor's, but have looked through an English and an American edition of the same fruitlessly.
A. L. S.

Can some of your readers tell me where to find the following lines:

"He will not chide thee for thy sinful past.
Nor turn aside thy over-tempted soul;
His great compassion doth forever last,
He will forgive the whole"?
J. R. B.

The poem beginning "The stream is calmest when it nears the tide," asked for by "H. W. R.," is in the selection for June 12 of "Between the Lights: Thoughts for the Quiet Hour," by Fanny B. Bates. (A. D. F. Randolph & Co., New York.) J. H.

Who wrote:

"Nor peace, nor ease, the heart can know,
That, like the needle true,
Turns at the touch of joy or woe,
And, turning, trembles too"?
C. E. A. C.

Can any one give the author of the following verse and the poem of which it is a part:

"All forms that perish, other forms supply;
By turns they catch the mortal breath, then die;
Like bubbles on the sea of matter born,
They rise, they break, and to that sea return"?
H. B.

Some one inquired for the poem, "Bounding Billows." By the kindness of an old friend I have a newspaper printed in 1842, containing four stanzas of the poem, also the music. If inquirer would care or the lines I will copy and send them to him or her.
M. F. KIRBY.
Stonington, Conn.

In reply to "P. M. B.," I would like to call attention to Mrs. Richard Starr Dana's "How to Know the Wild Flowers," and to the Seaside and Wayside Series, by Julia McNair Wright. I have found these very interesting to my boys of eight and ten years, but for easy lessons in geology and astronomy I am still looking and hoping. L. W. S.

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Venn, Mrs. The Husband of One Wife. 60 cts.

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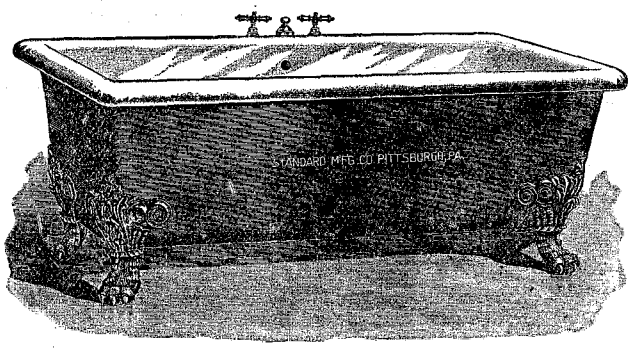

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Thanks!

R——, N. Y., June 23, 1894.

Dear Recreation Department, The Outlook:

I thought I had asked you to do more than you would or could—and, lo! you have done more than I asked. I thank you (how little that seems!) for all you have sent me. In fact, I am not sure but that sitting in my cool parlor and looking over the various guides and comparing the attractions of attractive resorts is a good way for taking an outing. I never traveled so much and so delightfully as since that package came. I shall finally fix upon a route, it is to be hoped; then I shall go over it with those books, etc., until I know it by heart before I begin. I quite confounded one of the editors of the New York "Tribune" yesterday telling him—yes, and showing unto him—all that The Outlook had done to get me off on a bit of vacation; and when I added that you stood ready to engage my sleeper and to perform other like kindnesses, he declared that it was a very fine thing to be a subscriber to The Outlook.

Pardon this effusive gratitude; if all your travelers chatter so much, you ill have to have an annex to the Recreation Department—a chatter-box, possibly.

It is so seldom nowadays that we get more than we expect—even half of what is promised. What a "Spectator" you suggest!

Sincerely yours, J. M.

The above letter explains so well the value of asking the Recreation Department for suggestions that we print it, trusting that it may lead many of our readers to more fully understand the workings of the Recreation Department. We are glad to have every reader and the friends of every reader of The Outlook avail themselves of the services of the Recreation Department.

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THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY
FOR JULY

The Meaning of Corporations and Trusts. By LOGAN G. MCPHERSON.
Points out the causes and tendencies that are producing combinations of capital and of labor.

Studies of Childhood. I. The Age of Imagination. By JAMES SULLY, M.A., LL.D.
The first of a series by the eminent English psychologist. Much of the curious activity of childish minds is explained in this article.

A Colonial Weather Service. (Illustrated.) By ALEXANDER MCADIE.
An account of the observations and correspondence of Thomas Jefferson and Prof. James Madison, in which our modern weather service is foreshadowed.

Sunshine through the Woods. (Illustrated.) By BYRON D. HALSTED.
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For Law and Order

Senator Davis, of Minnesota, last week received the following telegram from Duluth, Minn.:

"We, the railway employees of Duluth, earnestly request you to support Senator Kyle's mail-train resolution now before Congress. Please answer. D. D. MCINNES.
"President 209 American Railway Union."

Senator Davis replied by wire with the following emphatic declaration:

"I have received your telegram. I will not support Senator Kyle's resolution. It is against your own real welfare. It is also a blow at the security, peace, and rights of millions of people who never harmed you or your associates. My duty to the Constitution and the laws forbids me to sustain a resolution to legalize lawlessness. The same duty rests upon yourself and your associates. The power to regulate commerce among the several States is vested by the Constitution in Congress. Your associates have usurped that power by force at Hammond and other places, and have destroyed commerce between the States in those particular instances. You are rapidly approaching the overt act of levying war against the United States, and you will find the definition of that act in the Constitution. I trust that wiser thoughts will regain control. You might as well ask me to vote to dissolve this Government. C. K. DAVIS."

Senator Kyle's resolution, as reported, proposes that no warrant or other process shall be issued by any United States Commissioner or out of any Circuit or District Court of the United States against any person or persons for the alleged obstruction of any railroad train or trains, unless it shall appear that such persons have obstructed or hindered such train in such manner as to interfere with the safe and convenient movement of the part of such trains that is essential to the safe and convenient transportation of the mails; it also provides that the detachment of Pullman or other parlor or sleeping coaches from railroad trains shall not constitute any offense against the laws of the United States.

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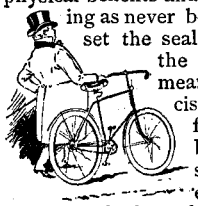

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The Business World

The Stock Market Last week's stock market was naturally influenced by the sympathetic strike of railway workmen growing out of the Pullman troubles. No matter how soon a settlement comes, the spectacle of companies practically unable to protect themselves or their trade will long keep conservative security-holders from old-time confidence as to any railway property. Furthermore, a sympathy-strike which closes up general traffic all over the country to compel a certain manufacturing company at Pullman to secure work will have an inevitably paralytic effect on the prosecution of all manufacturing as well as of all transportation enterprises. Turning now to any favorable factors last week looking to higher quotations, we find them to have been in the foreign purchases of our stocks and bonds, in the progress made towards some sort of decision regarding the tariff, and, as more especially affecting the department of foreign exchange, in the communication from President Cleveland regarding the offer from certain of the New York City banks. A special feature, temporarily strengthening a special stock—namely, the Western Union Telegraph—was Governor Greenhalge's veto of the bill to increase the Bell Telephone Company's capital to $50,000,000.

The Money Market Arrangements for July dividends do not seem to have much changed the character of the loan market. Call money remains at 1 per cent., and time loans are still at 1 per cent. for thirty days, 1½ for sixty, 2 for ninety, 2½ for four months, and 3 per cent. for longer periods. Rates for mercantile paper are 2½ for prime acceptances, 2¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety day indorsed bills receivable, 3 per cent. for commission-house names four months to run, 3½ per cent. for good six months' names, and 4½ per cent. to 5½ per cent. for others. The supply of attractive material is not large, and the tendency is now toward slightly higher rates. Posted rates for foreign exchange are now $4.87½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89 for demand. Last week's gold export was nearly three millions, making the total net export for the half-year not much under $60,000,000. The New York City bank statement shows an expansion in loans of over $1,700,000, which is encouraging as indicating some revival of business. Cash resources are decreased by a sum nearly as great, and deposits by almost $300,000. Notwithstanding the reduction in bank reserves, that held in excess of legal requirements still stands at $74,803,350.

The Half-Year's Business Embarrassments With the proviso that the following statistics do not include any reference to embarrassments in which assets have been sufficient to meet liabilities, nor to embarrassments of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits, of those in any of the professions, of individuals or corporations conducting transportation enterprises, or of clerks or operatives, "Bradstreet's" presents its statement of the half-year's failures. The number was 6,528, as against 6,239 for the corresponding period in 1893, or an increase of 4.6 per cent., and over 1892 of nearly 22 per cent. The estimated assets were $44,000,000, as compared with $105,000,000, or only 47 per cent. of the corresponding total a year ago. The liabilities were $82,000,000, as against 170,000,000, or 49 per cent. of last year's aggregate. The high proportion of assets to liabilities—61 per cent.—during the first six months of 1893 was not unnatural in view of the fact that a panic year always forces certain highly capitalized concerns to the wall. This year conditions are more normal, and the proportion is 54 per cent.

Pullman and Railway Statistics In view of the present strike it is interesting to note that the Pullman Company has generally about 3,000 cars in operation, and the possible extent of the trouble may be surmised from the fact that over 126,000 miles of railway are under contract to use these cars. The last report shows that the company is carrying about five and a half million passengers. Of ordinary passenger-cars there are about 25,000 in the United States. There are about 8,000 baggage-cars, over 1,200,000 freight-cars, and 85,000 engines. Our roads carry annually about 600,000,000 passengers and 800,000,000 tons of freight. In Europe the earnings from freight are about the same as from passengers. Here, on the contrary, they are three times more. About two-thirds of the revenue from railways is eaten up by their running expenses. The balance represents the net profits. Two-thirds of this goes to the payment of bond interest, leaving about $100,000,000 for stock dividends. As to mileage, we have more than all the world besides, namely, 219,000 miles. Europe has 144,000, Asia 23,000, Australia nearly 13,000, and Africa 7,000 miles. Of our longest systems, the Atchison stands at the head, followed by the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, Northern Pacific, Northwestern, Rock Island, Illinois Central, Great Northern, Pennsylvania, and New York Central.

Continental Finances The finances of the principal countries of Continental Europe are well surveyed by Mr. Mulhall in the June number of the "North American Review." He finds that since 1885 there has been a 17 per cent. increase in public debt and a 21 per cent. increase in taxation. As Germany's revenue is the largest of any Continental country, so her debt increase is reported as also the largest. Next in order as to revenue come France, Russia, Austria, Italy, Spain, and Portugal; but the order according to increase of debt reads Russia, France, Austria, Italy, Portugal, and Spain. Of course the augmented armaments are responsible for much of this debt increase. Turning now to our own country, during nine years, while the aggregate debt of the Continent was increased by nearly $3,000,000,000, we decreased our own debt from July 1, 1884, to July 1, 1893, by $586,000,000, thus reducing it from over $1,400,000,000 to about $850,000,000. On this we may well congratulate ourselves. But there is another side to the picture. Between 1884 and 1893 our annual navy expenditures rose from $17,000,000 to $30,000,000, those of the War Department from $39,000,000 to $49,000,000, and those for pensions from $55,000,000 to $159,000,000—a total of $111,000,000 to $238,000,000. True, the military expenditures of the sixteen countries of the Continent show an increase of nearly $100,000,000, but our own establishment has been increased by a quarter more than that. Self-congratulations are in order on debt-reductions, but hardly on pension-payments.

Lighthouses and Lights Electricity is to have a new advertisement in the decision of the Lighthouse Board to substitute it for oil at the Fire Island Light, and, if an assured success there, then at other stations. To this end the Government has purchased the great bi-valve lens, nine feet in diameter, exhibited by France at the Columbian Exhibition. This lens is the largest in the country, and will throw the light twenty miles out to sea, while the rays projected against the sky ought in fair weather to be seen a hundred miles away. True, the actual visibility of the present light is almost as extended, but as the brilliance of the new light will be of quite another character, it is hoped that it may penetrate a heavy fog, before which oil seems practically powerless. It will flash every five seconds. The present Fire Island Light will be set up at Hog Island, Va. The most remarkable test of a search-light, however, has been that of last week at Sandy Hook. This projector is said to have the power of two hundred million candles, and its messages flashed from the Hook were easily read on the roof of the Equitable Building in New York City. The light is visible at a distance of forty miles, and its test by the Ordinance Board of the United States Army was in every way a success. It is not intended as an aid to navigation, as is the Fire Island Light, but is merely a huge projector to examine at night the approaches to New York Harbor in the interests of coast defense.

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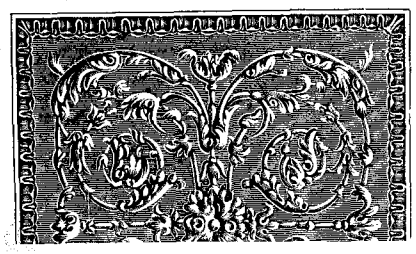

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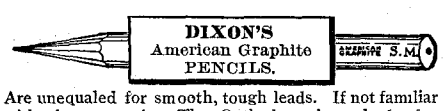

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Concerning Conversation

James Payne, in his always readable column entitled "Our Note-Book," which appears weekly in the "London Illustrated News," says that the notion of some people is that argument (in which it is understood that you are to get the better) is an attractive branch of conversation; others believe in cynicism; others in narratives brought in *à propos de bottes;* and some in denouncing other people's stories on the ground that they have not novelty to recommend them. The fact is, not many people possess the gift of conversation at all, and are quite content to do without it. As a writer in the "Spectator" justly observes upon his subject, "the art of listening without response is a positive enjoyment to many persons." How otherwise can we account for the popularity of platform oratory and after-dinner speeches, not to speak of lectures and addresses? The uses to which human speech is put by what used to be called "the gay and sparkling throng" is [*sic*] amazing. I once had the good fortune to overhear a scrap of conversation between a gilt youth and his partner after they had threaded the mazes of the dance. "You shiver," he said, with tender solicitude; "I trust you have not taken cold." "No," she returned, smiling; "it must have been a goose walking over my grave." Then he, with marked intention: "Happy goose!" What did he mean, what *could* he mean? Yet the remark fulfilled one of the main objects of conversation, for it evidently gave great pleasure to the recipient. "Good conversation," says Canon Ainger, "springs rather from the heart than from the head;" and the remark in question certainly did not come from the latter source.

Once at a large dinner-party and during a total silence I heard a gentleman, with an unfortunately penetrating voice, observe: "I am told there is a great deal of claret in France." I have heard wittier conversations, but none that ever tickled me more; the cautious qualification "I am told" gave the charm of modesty to the unimpeachable statement. It aroused in every breast the interesting speculation, "Who could have told him?" The suspicion that the observation was not original would otherwise never have occurred to one.

Runaway Rocks

While surveying, in the year 1882, the glacial boundary across the Mississippi Valley, says Professor G. F. Wright in the "Popular Science Monthly," I reached Cincinnati, having traced the border-line to the river twenty-five or thirty miles above the city. Upon crossing to the general level of the hills in Kentucky, I found various indubitable evidences that the ice had extended across the trough of the Ohio, and left its marks several miles south of the river over the northern part of Boone County, and up to an elevation of more than five hundred feet above low-water mark. This was along the watershed between the Licking and Ohio rivers, which was continuous at this height to the central part of Kentucky. Among other evidences, one of the most conspicuous was a bowlder of jaspar conglomerate, three feet in diameter, found near Union, in Boone County, which was subsequently transported to Chicago as a part of the Ohio glacial exhibit at the Columbian Exposition. Its right to have a place in an Ohio exhibit was partly due to the fact that it was discovered by an Ohio man, but chiefly from the fact that, at the snail's pace at which a glacier moves, this bowlder must have been in the territory of Ohio for an enormous period of time, long enough for even a bowlder to become naturalized. If, however, the Canadians should claim it as a fugitive from justice, they would have a prior right, for the ledges from which it was derived are near Thessalon, in Ontario, north of Lake Huron. In searching for bowlders in southern Ohio, I was accustomed to hear them referred to as "niggerheads." In the progress of discovery it was found that the numerous articles of that description which in recent times Kentucky had furnished to Canada were in payment of a debt under which the Dominion had placed the southern commonwealth long ages before!

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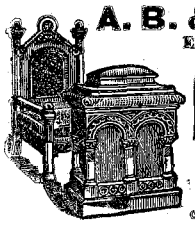

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June Necrology

June 2.—Virginius Dabney. Born 1836. Deputy Collector of the Port of New York, and author of several novels.

June 3.—Hugh Fraser. British Minister to Japan.

June 4.—General Wilhelm von Böcking. Born 1817. A distinguished German army officer in the campaigns of 1864, 1866, and 1870.

June 4.—Emil Teschendorf. Born 1833. A well-known historical painter and member of the Berlin Academy.

June 4.—Wilhelm Roscher. Born 1817. For many years held chairs of political economy at Berlin and Leipsic. Father of the historical school of political economy.

June 4.—Wilhelm Freund. Eminent German lexicographer and philologist.

June 6.—Thomas Eccleston Gibb. Long editor of the Liverpool "Mercury," and Liberal-Unionist Member of Parliament.

June 7.—William Dwight Whitney. Born 1827. The greatest of American philologists. Since 1854 a Professor in Yale University. See page 1090, Vol. 49.

June 7.—Rodman M. Price. Born 1816. In 1846 he raised the American flag on Californian soil and read to the people the proclamation of occupation. In 1854 elected Governor of New Jersey.

June 7.—Muley Hassan. Born 1839. Sultan of Morocco.

June 9.—The Rt. Rev. Lord Arthur Charles Hervey, D.D. Born 1808. Son of the late Marquis of Bristol. Nominated in 1869 by Mr. Gladstone to the bishopric of Bath and Wells.

June 10.—*Frederico Madrazo.* Born 1815. Most eminent Spanish portrait and historical painter of the century. Director of the Academia at Madrid.

June 10.—David Burnet Scott. Born 1822. Professor of English Literature in the College of the City of New York.

June 13.—Baron Giovanni Nicotera. Born 1828. Prominent in the Italian revolutions of 1848, 1857, and 1860. Garibaldi's aide-de-camp in the campaign of 1866–67. Twice Minister of the Interior and always a brilliant leader in the Chamber of Deputies.

June 14.—John Duke Coleridge. Born 1821. Lord Chief Justice of England. A nephew of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. In 1874 he became Baron Coleridge of Ottery St. Mary. See page 1137.

June 14.—The Rev. Dr. Ezekiel Gilman Robinson. Born 1815. President of Rochester Theological Seminary, 1860–72. President of Brown University, 1872–89.

June 16.—Thomas M. Bayne. Born 1836. Served continuously from the Forty-fifth to the Fifty-second Congress.

June 17.—William Walter Phelps. Born 1839. Representative in Congress, 1872–74 and 1882–88. Minister to Austria, 1881, and to Germany, 1889–93. See page 1137.

June 17.—William Hart. Born 1822. Eminent landscape-painter and one of the older Academicians.

June 17.—Alfred Kappes. Born 1850. Successful artist in depicting scenes from negro life.

June 19.—Benjamin Stoddert Elwell. Born 1810. Since 1854 President of William and Mary College.

June 21.—Lord Forester. Born 1813. A Canon of York Cathedral.

June 21.—Herbert Tuttle. Born 1847. 1875–1880 correspondent of the London "Daily News" at Berlin. Since 1881 Professor of Modern History at Cornell University.

June 22.—Alexandre Antoine Taché. Born 1823. Archbishop of St. Boniface and a successful Roman Catholic missionary among the Indians of the Northwest.

June 24.—Marie François Sadi Carnot. Born 1837. Minister of Public Works in the Ferry Cabinet, 1880–81. Minister of Finance in the Brisson Cabinet, 1885, and in the Freycinet Cabinet, 1886. President of the French Republic from December 3, 1887, to the day of his assassination. See pages 1181 and 1186.

June 24.—George P. A. Healy. Born 1811. A well-known American portrait-painter.

June 28.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Carrington Alexander. Born 1835. Pastor of the Presbyterian church at Oakland, Md.

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About People

—Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes is settled for the summer in his country house at Beverly, Mass.

—The oldest living ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives is the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston.

—In 1831 President Andrew Jackson appointed Mr. W. H. Wallace to the post-office at Jefferson, O. Though eighty-four years old, the postmaster still holds the office.

—According to her husband's last wishes, Madame Schliemann, the widow of the archæologist, is personally superintending the excavations now in progress on the site of Troy.

—Lord Forester, a canon of York Cathedral, who has just died, inherited the privilege of wearing his hat in the presence of royalty, a privilege conferred by grant to an ancestor in the reign of Henry VIII.

—Professor Drisler's half-century of active service at Columbia College has drawn attention to the fact that Professor Schele de Vere is now completing his fiftieth year as Professor of Modern Languages at the University of Virginia.

—General Wade Hampton is aging fast. He is very gray, his eyesight is failing, and he hobbles around on one leg. But when he is in the saddle, it is said, he undergoes a lightning-like transformation and becomes the ideal cavalryman.

—The Prime Minister of Victoria, Sir James Patterson, who has just been recognized in the Queen's list of birthday honors, is one of the most prominent of the statesmen in Australia. He has been in Victoria ever since he was attracted there by the gold fever fifty years ago.

—Mr. Percy Sanderson, at present Consul-General at Galatz, Roumania, will succeed Sir William Lane Booker as Consul-General in New York City. Lady Booker was formerly Miss Elizabeth Page, the daughter of the late Gilbert Page, of Morristown, N. J., and was married to Sir William in 1881.

—Mr. Albert B. Wenzell, the popular illustrator, was born in 1864 at Detroit, Mich. He himself says that his parents were "wealthy but respectable." His art education was had in Munich and Paris. He now resides, with his wife and children, at Flushing, Long Island. Mr. Wenzell's woman-type is almost as well known as is Mr. Du Maurier's.

—Probably the dean of American statesmen is ex-Senator James W. Bradbury, of Maine. He has celebrated his ninety-second birthday, and is just two years older than the venerable George W. Jones, of Iowa. Mr. Bradbury's classmates in college were Longfellow and Hawthorne, and he sat in the Senate with Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, and Sam Houston.

—The President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Sir William Cornelius Van Horne, began life as a telegraph-operator on the Illinois Central Railroad at Chicago. He then became in turn ticket agent, train-dispatcher, telegraph superintendent, division superintendent, general superintendent, and finally general manager of various systems, before he took hold of the problem of the Canadian Pacific. By his indomitable energy the railway was completed five years ahead of contract time.

—Mr. Moses Handy, writing to the Chicago "Inter-Ocean," says of the Rev. Dr. William Henry Furness, who is now ninety-two years old, that he can "preach a sermon, smoke a pipe, enjoy a play, or take a morning constitutional of a few miles, with as much zest as most men who are fifty years his junior. He is one of the most interesting men I ever met, always reminding me of Gladstone in his clean and wholesome trend of thought, in his versatility, in his thorough permeation with the spirit of good-fellowship, and in his domestic virtues. He was a classmate of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and a bosom friend of Longfellow and Alcott."

—In the death of Wilhelm Roscher Germany has lost one of her foremost professors, a man who has some just claims to be called the father of the historical school of political economy. His leading principle regarded the State and the whole domain of economics as a phase of national life. His best-known books are: "The Life, Works, and Time of Thucydides," "Thoughts upon Socialism and Communism," "History of Political Economy in England in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," "History of National Economy in Germany," and pamphlets on Cæsarism, monarchy, democracy. His "System of Political Economy" has been translated into English, French, Italian, and Danish.

—It is related that Phillips Brooks, on seeing a caricature of himself in his episcopal robes, wrote the following lines:

And is this, then, the way he looks,
This tiresome creature, Phillips Brooks?
No wonder, if 'tis thus he looks,
The Church has doubts of Phillips Brooks.
Well, if he knows himself, he'll try
To give these doubtful looks the lie.
He dares not promise, but will seek
Even as a Bishop to be meek;
To walk the way he shall be shown,
To trust a strength that's not his own,
To fill the years with honest work,
To serve his day and not to shirk,
To quite forget what folks have said,
To keep his heart and keep his head;
Until men, laying him to rest,
Shall say, "At least he did his best." Amen.

—M. Lionel Decle, the eminent French traveler, who was intrusted by his Government with a scientific mission in Africa, which had for its object the anthropology of native races, has, in addition, accomplished a great feat, namely, in crossing Africa from the Cape to the Nile and the east coast. It is the first time that this has been done, the longest journey previously made being that of Mr. Montague Kerr, who, however, went only as far as Nyassa. M. Decle left Cape Town in May, 1891, and proceeded to the Zambezi River at Victoria Falls. He then went into Matabeleland by way of Palapye, crossed Mashonaland, and again came upon the Zambezi at Zumbo, a Portuguese settlement. Two years from the time of starting, M. Decle found himself on the shores of Lake Tanganyika. From here he proceeded through the Wakha country to the Victoria Nyanza, Uganda, and Unyoro, where he witnessed the British conquest. Last month he reached Mombasa by way of the Masaï territory.

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TENTH INTERVIEW

By our Special Commissioner

With Mrs. JOHN FRASER, West Free Manse, Brechin, with reference to case of ANN THOM, etc.

FOUR CASES OF SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, one of which was published (in the weekly papers) in August, 1890.

I should very much have liked to have had the company of some of those skeptical people who will not believe that Consumption is curable when, one beautiful summer's morning, I rang the bell at the West Free Manse, Brechin, one of the old walled cities of Scotland, though the gates have long been removed and there is nothing left to remind one that it has more than once suffered by the incursions of invaders and broils of civil wars.

In answer to my ring, the door was opened by a strong, healthy-looking Scotch lassie, and in a few moments I was ushered into the presence of Mrs. Fraser, the wife of the minister of the West Free Church. My first question had reference to the present health of a young woman who, some year or two previously, had suffered much from chest disease, in whom Mrs. Fraser, in the goodness of her heart, had evinced great interest.

"Why, it was she who opened the door to you," replied Mrs. Fraser. "Perhaps you would like to see her for yourself."

Anticipating my desire, Mrs. Fraser left the room and returned with the neat housemaid already referred to. Certainly there was nothing in her appearance to suggest that she had suffered from any form of chest disease—but what are the facts?

To summarize an account which has already appeared in print, I may say that Ann Thom comes of a consumptive family. There had been chest disease on the father's side, and one sister had already fallen a victim to the fell complaint Early in the year 1889, Ann Thom was taken ill, and soon developed many symptoms occurring in well-marked cases of consumption. Cough, wasting of flesh, night perspirations, general debility, pains in the chest, palpitation, and shortness of breath, all told only too plainly that she, too, had inherited the seeds of the terrible disease, and, with the consent of her local medical man and on the recommendation of Mrs. Fraser, she placed herself in the hands of Mr. Congreve.

In one short month an improvement was noticeable; two months later, upon examination by the doctor referred to, she was pronounced free from active disease, and by his advice she remained a patient of Mr. Congreve. As a result of this, she passed the winter well, and in the spring went out in all weathers and was recovered sufficiently to enter Mrs. Fraser's service, where she remains to this day. And now, according to her own statement, she is in robust health, which her appearance strongly indicates. This case was published in some of our weekly journals in August, 1890.

But Mrs. Fraser knew of some other results achieved by Mr. Congreve's medicines, and told me of one case—a lady residing in Edinburgh, who had, to use her own words, "been condemned to die in a fortnight," and who afterwards, thanks to Mr. Congreve, was *able to walk nine miles.* Although this is some years ago, Mrs. Fraser was in a position to say that, as far as she knew, that lady was still keeping well.

One more case mentioned by Mrs. Fraser, in conclusion.

"I met a lady in a Hydropathic at Forres," she said, "a lady whose name I do not know or have forgotten. There were a number of consumptive-looking people staying in the 'hydro,' and I remarked to this lady that I wished some one would tell them of Mr. Congreve's treatment. She replied that she could well do so, for she had been quite cured of Consumption by Mr. Congreve, as had her niece, whose belief in the efficacy of the remedy was boundless, and she made a practice of giving it to any one she knew who suffered from even the early symptoms of a cough or cold."

No less than four cases known to this one lady living in a quiet little Scotch town! Verily, as I said before, I should have liked to have had the company, in my visit to this Free Church Manse, of some of the skeptics such as I have named.

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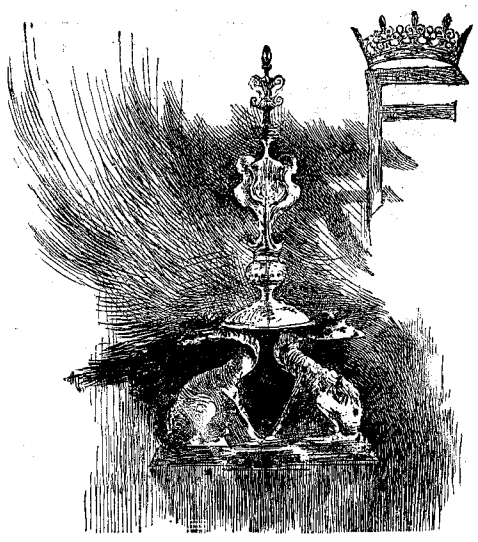

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